

Mr Callaghan swings Labour NEC on safeguards for MPs

A disagreement in the Labour national executive committee yesterday over the relationship between an MP and his constituency party found two leadership candidates, Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot, speaking on opposite sides.

The committee rejected by 14 votes to 11 a motion tabled by Mr Mikardo, a left winger, and supported by Mr Foot, that parties should be allowed to reselect their candidates before each general election.

Reselection procedure rejected

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Two of the leading contenders for the Labour leadership, Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot, yesterday disagreed inside the party's national executive committee on the relationship between an MP and his constituency Labour party.

The amicable disagreement turned upon a proposal before the committee that local parties should be allowed to reselect their Labour candidate before each general election. A motion expressing the view, tabled by Mr Mikardo, a left winger, was defeated by 14 votes to 11.

While the defeat for the left buried a factional conflict that has been running for the past three months, Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot were listened to with particular interest.

Mr Callaghan, who later had the support of Mr Wilson, said that the integrity of the party was in danger. Although the proposal looked democratic, he was anxious about many people moving into the constituency parties, particularly as the party had removed the prescribed list.

The Foreign Secretary referred to the Trotskyist

oriented "militant" group which had full-time organisers and whose intention was to control general management committees by aiming to get 40 to 45 management committee delegates "in certain places".

Mr Wilson, who was probably attending his last national executive committee, which he first joined 24 years ago, expressed a similar opinion and said that it could lead to racial complications. Apparently one constituency Labour Party faces potential difficulties with rival ethnic groups.

Mr Foot, on the other hand, supported Mr Mikardo's motion on the ground that it could strengthen the position of an MP, if he had to face reselection.

The only other minister understood to have voted for the motion was Mr Wedgwood Benn, also a contender in the leadership contest.

Condemners of the motion, on the other hand, believed that the position of Mr Foot, Minister for Overseas Development, who has been dismissed by his constituency party, had a direct bearing on the issue.

The national executive committee apparently ducked out of another factional argument, involving Europe and direct elec-

tions to the assembly. A sub-committee, including Mr Benn and Mr Hattersley, a pro-European, who have been examining the issue, last week passed it back to the national executive, because a "political decision" was needed. But all the executive did yesterday was to ask its organization committee to examine the administrative and technical details.

Some anti-Europeans do not accept direct election, although they are enshrined in the Treaty of Rome. Although the majority in the party do not want to reopen old wounds over Europe, it is thought that a few on the left wing may be choosing the most opportune time to challenge the issue of direct elections.

Our Political Editor writes: Mr Hugh Jenkins, Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, said in Putney last night that a method must be evolved to enable the extra-parliamentary Labour Party to play a role in the election of the leader. Candidates and perhaps nominations should be restricted to PLP members but every constituency party should have a vote, giving a voice to those which had no Labour MP.

Ronald Dutt, page 16



Before the coup: President Maria Estela Peron of Argentina received a United Nations delegation in Buenos Aires a few hours before her overthrow by leaders of the armed forces.

Señora Peron last night was reported to be under house arrest at a Presidential summer residence in the Andes where she was flown after being detained by troops at Buenos Aires airport. The military coup was swift and apparently bloodless. It was led by the commanders of the Argentine Army, Navy and Air Force, who later were sworn in as a ruling junta. Page 7

Solzhenitsyn criticism of Britain's loss of will

By Kenneth Gossling

Contemporary society in Britain, with its self-deception and illusion in both politics and ideas, Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, said last night.

In a talk on BBC Radio 3, recorded during his visit to Britain earlier this month, he said Britain's voice had not been heard for some 30 years—"its character has gone, its freshness has faded".

And Britain's position in the world today is of less significance than that of Romania, or even Canada, British common sense, he said, is universally acknowledged, seems to have faded.

People built rickety structures, Mr Solzhenitsyn said, to convince themselves that there was no danger and that the irreducible advance was nothing more than the establishment of a stable world.

"We, the oppressed peoples of eastern Europe, watch with anguish the tragic entanglements of Europe. We suffer from the experience of our suffering: we would like you to accept it without having to pay the monstrous price of death and slavery that we have paid."

But it was not just a question of Britain, nor just a question of the West, but concerned everybody in the East as well as the West.

The crevasse that had opened up in 1917 on the very edge of Europe was growing ever wider, spreading even further across the globe, shifting into other continents. The most populous country in the world had plunged headlong into it, as had a dozen others, and so had numerous northern tribes—Kurdish, Armenian, Georgian, British, with their great tradition of freedom, showing the slightest anxiety over such petty matters.

"Even today you are lulled into thinking that these final islands of yours will never be split in two by that crevasse, will never be blown sky-high," Mr Solzhenitsyn said. "And yet the abyss is already there, beneath your very feet. Every year several more countries are seized and taken over as bridgeheads for the coming world war, and the whole world stands by and does nothing."

Europe was nothing more than a collection of cardboard cut-outs, he declared, all bargaining with each other to see how little could be spent.

President Ford tastes defeat and Mr Carter goes marching on

From Fred Emery
Washington, March 24

President Ford lost to Mr Ronald Reagan in the North Carolina Republican primary yesterday. It was his first defeat, and an upset which revived Mr Reagan's challenge and jolted the unwavering serenity of the President's campaign.

In the Democratic race Mr Jimmy Carter for the third week running defeated Mr George Wallace, this time by his largest margin.

Mr Carter, a circuit rider until he won the New Hampshire primary a month ago, has now won five of the first six Democratic primaries. The other leading Democratic contenders stayed out of North Carolina and will not be matched again with Mr Carter until two weeks' time in New York and Wisconsin.

Mr Carter's challenge was to survive with any credibility, defeat is irritating for Mr Ford but barring unforeseeable disaster, he still seems assured of the nomination.

The Democrats still have to

With all the results in, the unofficial count was:

Republicans		
Reagan	101,448	52%
Ford	88,824	46%
No preference	3,345	2%
Democrats		
Carter	321,059	54%
Wallace	208,807	35%
Jackson	25,898	4%
No preference	22,585	4%
Others	20,258	3%

Mr Reagan, who has been getting used to claiming that coming second was in fact winning, was clearly surprised. However, he slipped home to California and shunned huge victory claims.

Before his victory was apparent last night he made a surprise announcement that he was suspending campaigning for a week in order to prepare a paid national television broadcast. It was presumed he would make an appeal for campaign funds. His victory should get the funds flowing again, just when they were drying up.

Struggle kept alive, page 7

Pained silence from Israel after US attack

From Peter Stratford
New York, March 24

The sharp criticisms of Israel's policy in occupied Arab lands, made by Mr William Scranton, the American representative in his first speech to the Security Council last night, have been met with pained silence from the Israeli delegation.

It has drawn a warm, though cautious, reaction from the Egyptian and Syrian delegations.

Mr Scranton's criticisms were directed at Israeli policies in East Jerusalem and on the West Bank, which are the subject of the present debate. He said the resettlement of Israelis in both areas was illegal under the fourth Geneva convention, which deals with the protection

of civilians in time of war. He continued: "Indeed, the presence of these settlements is an obstacle to the success of the negotiations for a just and final peace between Israel and its neighbours. Unilateral acts, such as civilian population transfers, have been taken which serve to inflame emotions on both sides."

Mr Scranton praised Israel, however, for its "punctilious administration" of the holy places in Jerusalem, which he described as having minimized tensions. He also praised the Israeli Government for its behaviour over the controversy about the right of Jews to pray in the Temple Mount area.

But in his comments on the Israeli settlements, he was

unusually sharp. His speech was a noticeable contrast with those of Dr Daniel Ayanian, his predecessor, who was known for his outspoken defence of Israel. Dr Ahmed Abdel Meguid, the Egyptian representative, told me today that Mr Scranton's speech was "positive and important". Mr Mowaffak Akkar, of Syria, said: "There was nothing really new, but it was put in a positive formulation."

The debate was called for by Libya and Pakistan, acting for the Islamic group at the United Nations, to discuss the disturbances in Jerusalem and on the West Bank. It has developed into a general discussion of Israeli policies in the occupied territories, with Israel and the Arabs throwing charges and counter-charges at each other. Several non-Arab countries

were today working on a resolution which was sure to be critical of Israel. Eric Marsden writes from Jerusalem: Mr Scranton's criticism has caused shock here. Though it does not mark a drastic change in American policy, it is the first public reaffirmation of the policy for several years, during which many Israelis have come to believe that America was more disposed to accept Israel's views.

Further, it was made in a forum where Israel's enemies will be able to exploit it. Urgent clarifications are expected to be sought in Washington, and if these do not lead to satisfaction, a formal protest against Mr Scranton's comments is likely. Arab boy's burial, page 8

Windsor military funeral for Lord Montgomery, Britain's victor at Alamein

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, who died last night, will have a military funeral at St George's Chapel, Windsor, on April 1. Arrangements are being made for the public to attend.

The victor of El Alamein, the most famous of British generals during the Second World War, will then be buried quietly by his family beneath a yew tree outside the Church of the Holy Cross at Bursted, Hampshire, where he worshipped for the past 25 years.

Only 18 months ago, just before his eighty-seventh birthday, he declared an ambition to beat Sir Winston Churchill by celebrating his nineteenth year.

His son, David, and brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Montgomery, were at his bedside when he died peacefully in the early hours, in the converted Isington Mill, near Alton, where he lived with a small domestic staff. He had been ill for several months.

The Ministry of Defence is arranging the funeral at St George's Chapel, which will resemble that of Lord Alexander of Tunis, Lord Montgomery's superior officer during the North Africa campaign, who died seven years ago.

Lord Montgomery was the Queen at Buckingham Palace led a procession of tributes to Lord Montgomery, which poured in throughout yesterday from all over the world.

The Queen said she had learnt of the death with much sorrow. "He will be remembered as a great soldier who did so much to bring about the Allied victory in the Second World War."

The tributes included one from Herr Manfred Rommel, Lord Mayor of Stuttgart, and the son of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, whose German forces Lord Montgomery defeated at El Alamein. "My father, always

respected Field Marshal Montgomery as a very great soldier and commander," he said. General Sir Francis de Guindard, Chief of Staff under Lord Montgomery in the Eighth Army, said confidence had been his greatest asset. "He not only had confidence in himself but he was able to inspire it the whole way down the line, to the soldier who had to do the dirty work." His weakness was "possibly that he was a little bit cagey about taking risks."

Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman of Times Newspapers, a lieutenant-colonel of infantry during the war, said: "Instinctively I think Monty knew the ordinary soldier in the war wanted to get on with the job and get home. It gave him such a hold over the troops."

Sir Denis added that after the war he had been involved in practically all Lord Montgomery's writings. "He was easily the most straightforward and most honourable man to deal with in business that I ever met."

Lord Chalfont, former Labour minister, whose own biography of Lord Montgomery is due to be published next month, described his death as "the end of an era."

Lord Montgomery died almost on the thirty-first anniversary of the crossing of the Rhine by British troops under his command in 1945.

Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks, another senior commander who served under Lord Montgomery in the Eighth Army, described him as an autocratic showman and the "greatest British general since Wellington."

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Middle East commander from 1941-42, now aged 92, said Lord Montgomery "never had a sense of humour and was a great disciplinarian".

Obituary, pages 8 and 9
Judgment of history, page 16
Leading article, page 17

BOMIN HAUS BOCHUM

Are you interested in renting offices in Germany?

In Bochum, the heart of the Ruhr, in excellent central location, prestige offices in a new 20 storey building have been constructed and finished to the highest standards: air conditioning, IBM computer system with individual terminals, cafeteria and restaurant. To let from the 1st March 1976. Brochure with full details available on request. Please write to or telephone

BOMIN GRUPPE
463 BOCHUM GERMANY
BRÜCKSTR. 59/63
TEL: 01049234/60591-TELEX: 0825838

Fresh Leyland warning on falling output

Mr Derek Whitaker, managing director of Leyland Cars, is meeting 300 senior shop stewards from the company's 35 plants today to warn them of the seriousness of a fresh drop in vehicle output after a string of unofficial stoppages. The stewards will be told that increases in productivity after a similar warning in December lasted for only two months. Leyland says it has an acute shortage of cars for the peak spring sales period.

NHS priorities

More money to be spent on the old, the young, the handicapped and the mentally ill, but little growth in acute and general hospital services and a £10m cut in maternity services, that is the health service prescription for the next four years proposed in a consultative document.

Obscenity ruling

The defence that publication of obscene articles was justified as being for the public good in that the psychological health of the community was an "object of concern" was inadmissible, the Court of Appeal decided. Expert witnesses could not be called for such a purpose.

Children in prison 'without cause'

Some children are being remanded in adult prisons even when the police do not object to bail and when there is no evidence that the local authority does not have secure accommodation, a report today states. Increased safeguards to prevent children going to prison are urged.

Party leader stays

Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, who has been trying to reform the Italian Christian Democratic Party, was confirmed as party secretary by a tiny majority at the national congress. The vote shows a deep division between the secretary's supporters and the right wing who oppose any accommodation with the communists.

Press standards: A comprehensive code on privacy should be produced by the Press Council, Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers, said in evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press.

Pay limit meeting: The TUC is to hold a special conference to decide its view on what incomes policy should follow the £6 pay limit.

Lusaka: African presidents meet to discuss the next step against the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

New York: The Pope's ruling on birth control leads to a falling-off of religious observance, according to a social research report.

Currency swindle

The Director of Public Prosecutions has received a report from Treasury investigators about a multi-million pound swindle involving the movement of money out of and into the country. Several men are expected to be charged.

Leader page 17
Letters: On council housing from the chairman of the GLC housing development committee; trade unions and Parliament from Mr David Crouch, MP; public transport from Dr Ernest Rood.

Leading articles: The priorities of health; Bewbush estate; Lord Montgomery's obituary, pages 8 and 9.

Obituary: Lord Montgomery of Alamein, Mr D. E. B. Petre; Lord Montgomery's obituary, pages 8 and 9.

Books, pages 12 and 13
Louis Beren Vignery, Benjamin C. Bradlee's Conversations with Kennedy; Michael Ratcliffe on new novels by Paul Theroux and David Benedict; Nicholas Bethell on Israeli McDonald's A Man of The Times.

Arts, page 14
Michael Ratcliffe on The Puddler (BBC 1); Alan Coren on The Enemy (BBC 1); John Percival on the Welsh Dance Theatre in London; Irving Wardle on Vespene Eddies (Carnegie); John Higgins on Carmen (Convent Garden).

Sport, pages 15 and 16
Ronald Buttr on a dangerous desire to change the shape of leadership elections; Roger Berthoud interview; Michael Ratcliffe on Howard assesses Lord Montgomery's wartime career.

Stock markets: Helped by Wall Street equities led another strong session and the FT index added 7.0 to 406.1.

Feature: The dedication of corporation; Business feature: Michael Frenchman on the shattered economy of Argentina.

Home News	2, 4, 6	Court	18	Sport	15, 20
European News	6, 7	Crossword	32	Obituary	9, 12
Overseas News	7, 8	Diary	16	Parliament	10
Appointments	18	Engagements	18	25 Years Ago	18
Arts	14	Features	11, 16	Science	18
Books	12, 15	Law Report	11	Snow Report	20
Business	21-27	Letters	17		

With cash priority the old, the young and the handicapped

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The old, the young, the handicapped, the priority over the development of general and acute hospital services, including maternity services, in the new year, a Department of Health consultative document, published yesterday, suggests.

The document, the first attempt to establish priorities in the health and personal social services, was described by Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, as a "blueprint of choice".

Past failure to face the realization that every demand by society could not be met had, she said, led to all sorts of developments going off at a tangent and never being properly coordinated.

The Government was suggesting national guidelines but it wanted them to be worked out in cooperation with the professions and the local authorities.

The department was discussing with authorities arrangements for joint finance to provide, for example, care for the elderly and the mentally handicapped. A sum of £27m by 1979-80 was proposed.

The document admitted that difficult choices would have to be made. The first essential was to maintain the standard of services: to put people before buildings. Within the overall increase in programmes, capital expenditure would be reduced to allow current expenditure to rise from 1976-77 by 1.8 per cent a year for the National Health Service and 2 per cent for personal social services.

Family practitioner services would continue to expand at an average of 3.7 per cent a year, the health centre programme would be maintained and the vital supporting services such as health visitors and home nursing would be given a high priority with an increase of 6 per cent a year.

Within the overall growth rate of just over 2 per cent in current expenditure from now until 1980, the average increase to meet the suggested priorities were:

Services mainly for the elderly, including hospital geriatric provision, home nursing, residential homes, day care, home helps and meals, 3.2 per cent a year. Services for the mentally ill, 1.8 per cent a year; and for the mentally handicapped, 2.8 per cent a year. Services for children and families, 2.2 per cent a year.

Acute and general hospital services would increase by 1.2 per cent a year and expenditure on maternity services would fall by 1.8 per cent a year.

The level of growth proposed for the acute services would pose serious questions, that could be overcome only by rationalization: for example, the development of day-surgery units and five-day wards, and by reducing the length of a patient's stay in hospital. Potential savings were estimated at between £20m and £40m.

If the suggested strategy was to succeed all parts of the service must contribute to economies. Doctors, while preserving their clinical freedom, must have a prescribing of drugs must be avoided. Purchase of equipment and supplies should be examined critically. Administrative overheads were being reviewed.

There should be considerable scope in coming years for converting general medical and surgical beds in hospitals into geriatric beds. Pay beds reverting to NHS use should be used for the elderly.

Length of stay of hospital patients is different figures varied from just over 63 days to just over 141 days and £40m could be saved if the figure was reduced to the average of the lowest areas.

Maternity services must be stringently reviewed. Births had fallen sharply between 1970 and 1973 but costs had risen by about 4 per cent a year. The minimum aim was to reduce the cost by 7 per cent by 1979.

Priority should be given to preventive medicine, including vaccination, immunization and fluoridation, family planning services, and obtaining better value for the £310m spent on drugs.

More than 70 per cent of current expenditure was on staff and some, with their agreement, might have to accept other work within the services.

Priorities for Health and Personal Social Services in England (Stationery Office, £1.50).

Leading article, page 17

More cash available to improve housing

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Cuts in local authority spending on improving and converting older houses may not have such drastic effects as initially feared. The effect of a distinction between rehabilitation and municipalization in the Government's allocation policy appears to mean that councils will be able to spend practically as much as they originally requested but only on recently acquired property.

In January, the Government announced the total permitted expenditure on renovation would be reduced from £285m in 1975-76 to £270m in 1976-77. Programmes submitted by individual authorities were as much as halved, producing fears that many council-owned properties would remain empty.

But Mr. Frewson, Minister for Housing and Construction, has told Islington council that, although its rehabilitation expenditure under section 105 of the Housing Act was reduced from £22m to £12m, it is entitled to spend an extra £3m from its municipalization allocation.

Attention was drawn to a clause in a circular issued last week, which pointed out that costs of initial repairs to properties bought from private owners could be treated as part of a council's municipalization expenditure. The only proviso was that work should begin before September 30, 1976, or within 12 months of acquisition, whichever was the later, and that the property should not have been in council ownership for more than five years.

The Government may claim that it is merely switching resources from one programme to another with an overall increase in public expenditure. The total allocation for municipalization has not been fully used in the current financial year and, with so many council properties standing empty, the same could have been expected in 1976-77.

Redirection of resources: The London Boroughs Association, in evidence to a government review body, has proposed a new system to channel more money to areas which most need it and allow local councils to use resources for building and rehabilitation far more effectively in deprived areas.

It seeks to give everybody, not just the better off, a chance to buy a home. It emphasizes the need for helping new purchasers and directing more finance to areas of social priority.

Tories list engineering union moderates

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff

Conservative Central Office yesterday said that it had distributed a list of "moderate" candidates standing for key posts in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW).

The union's executive swung in favour of the moderates after a previous round of elections last November.

Central Office also has a list of "moderate" candidates standing for elections in the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS). It is completing a list for forthcoming elections by the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO). As reported in *The Times* yesterday its intervention in elections of the Civil and Public Services Association drew a complaint of "unwarranted interference".

The list of 27 names for the AUEW elections has been sent to constituency agents and officials of the Conservative trade unionist organization. There are 23 posts, but in four cases the list offers alternatives.

An accompanying letter, signed by Mr. John Bowles, head of the Trades Union Department at Central Office, said: "As you may know, further postal ballots are to be held for a number of offices in the AUEW and it is important that we should capitalize on the successes of the moderates in the previous round by encouraging our members to support the candidates listed below."

He said yesterday: "We will be continuing this process over the coming months and those extremists who are now squealing have better get used to the idea." He said a list was also drawn up for recent elections

by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU); but was not widely distributed.

The AUEW elections, which end on Monday, include the post of assistant general secretary, for which there are 14 candidates. One is Mr. Robert Wright, a left-winger who was unseated from the union's executive in November. He leaves the post on September.

Conservative Central Office has backed Mr. John Weakley for the job. He is a moderate who last year instigated legal action which obliged the union to reverse its decision to abandon postal balloting.

Mr. Bowles said the names were compiled through consultation with Conservative supporters in unions, but the information was cross-checked to ensure that the correct candidates were named. Candidates were not asked to approve their

inclusion on a Central Office list and Central Office would not canvass members to vote for one person or another.

He said the information on candidates standing in the ASTMS elections was not sent out because "we have not got a full enough picture". Central Office had some information on the NALGO elections, but it probably would not be sent out.

"We want to expand this sort of operation, ultimately, into every single union."

Mr. Clive Jenkins, general secretary of ASTMS, said last night: "I am aware of the list. I understand they are also producing similar lists for the NSPCC and the RSPCA."

An official of the AUEW said the union did not like outside interference in its elections. Some moderates might think that the support of Conservative Central Office would do them more harm than good.

Millions of pounds in currency swindle

By Clive Borrell

Treasury investigators who during the past two years have uncovered a multi-million pound swindle, involving government money, have sent a full report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Several men are expected to be charged soon in connection with currency offences. Two City companies that deal in foreign investments are named in the report.

The investigation began in 1974 after two women employees of a London company were detected at Heathrow airport, both carrying suitcases full of currency.

They had tickets to fly to a continental capital where, according to Treasury officials, they would hand over their "baggage". Their employers, would reintroduce the money into Britain and claim a government bonus on assets won abroad.

One man is serving a prison sentence for such a fraud. Further charges are expected to be made against him and some of his business colleagues.

It is estimated that the swindle was making a 40 per cent profit to the organization who were quick to take advantage of Treasury moves to boost the value of sterling abroad. The scheme was so easy to operate that often the same suitcase loads of currency were used, repeatedly, without raising suspicion to airport officials.

Several countries have allegedly made statements admitting their part in the swindle and naming many of the businessmen who controlled the operation. The total amount involved has not yet been assessed and may never be known, although officers from the Treasury's investigation department are convinced that it runs into several million pounds.

Open verdict on fire victims

An open verdict was returned last night on five people who died in a fire at the Royal Hotel, Brighton, on January 6. Barlier, Dr. Roger Barrett, principal scientific officer, Metropolitan Police, said he thought the fire had been started deliberately in three places. He told the inquest at Brighton that he believed one started in a ground-floor lift shaft, one in a ground-floor corridor and another in a room where a couple died.

Britain seen as nation living under illusion

Continued from page 1

on defence so as to leave more for the comforts of life. Mr. Solzhenitsyn said the decline of contemporary thought had been hastened by "the misty phantom of socialism", which had created the illusion of quenching people's thirst for justice. Socialism had lulled their conscience into thinking that the steamroller that was about to flatten them was a blessing in disguise, a salvation. It had caused hypocrisy to the annihilating Europe to ignore the annihilation of 66 million people on its very borders.

Modern society was hypnotized by socialism; it was prevented by socialism from seeing the moral dangers it was in. And, he added, "one of the greatest dangers of all is that you have lost all sense of danger, you cannot even see where it is coming from as it moves swiftly towards you."

"You imagine you see danger in other parts of the globe and hurt the arrows from your depleted quiver there. But the greatest danger of all is that you have lost the will to defend yourselves."

Great Britain, the kernel of the western world, had experienced the same danger alone, strength and will to an even greater degree, perhaps, than any other country.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn also referred in his talk to the "crime" of the West in forcibly repatriating Russian citizens after the war, 100,000 from Europe alone. "Wherever a new tyranny came into existence, however far away—in China, say, or Laos—Britain was always the first to recognize it, eagerly pushing aside all competitors for the honour."

All that, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, had required great moral fortitude, "and your society was not found lacking". All one had to do was to repeat again and again the magic formula: "the dawn of a new era."

He went on: "You whispered it. You shouted it. And when you grew sick of it and decided to reaffirm your valour in the eyes of the world and recover your self-respect, then your country manifested incomparable daring—against Iceland, against Spain, countries which could not even answer you back."

Every day in the Soviet Union, psychiatrists murdered people with their hypodermic syringes merely because they did not think along accepted lines or because they believed in God—and again the British ambassador was never recalled. But when five terrorists, who had actually committed murder, were executed in Madrid, then the ambassador was recalled and the din reverberated throughout the world.

If only you could make use of your British scepticism for a moment and put yourselves in the position of the oppressed people of eastern Europe, then you can view your unseemly behaviour through our eyes."

In a bitter reference to "freedom fighters", he said that not a single family driving to an airport could be sure it would not be gunned down by some "fighter" for someone or other. "Freedom": no one could be sure he would get to the end of the street safe and sound.

But terrorists can be sure: public opinion guarantees their lives will be safe, that their cause will be given publicity and that they will be held in decent confinement, until such time as other terrorists come and rescue them.

A society for the protection of terrorists, indeed! There was such a society in Russia before her collapse: we too, have trodden this fatal path."

The talk is to be repeated on Radio 4 next Thursday and will be followed by a discussion.

Man kept body under bed

Kevin Wright, aged 23, of Colchester, stabbed his mother, Mrs. Edith Wright, aged 54, and drowned her in the bath, Chelmsford Crown Court was told yesterday.

He kept the body under his bed for two days and said prayers over it twice a day, the court heard. Mr. Wright pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility and was jailed for life.

Appeal's £250,000

The Westminster Cathedral Appeal has reached £250,000, with a target of £1m, after its launching concert.

Surveyors face disciplinary board

By Diana Geddes

A charge against 16 present and former partners of the firm of Weller Eggar, the estate agents involved in the Bewbush land deals, has been referred to a disciplinary board of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors after a meeting yesterday of the professional committee of the institution to discuss the Bewbush case.

Among those named are Mr. John Smith, Mr. Christopher Smith and Mr. Derek Ritchie, all former partners of the Bewbush branch of Weller Eggar, who conducted the sale

and resale of the Bewbush estate and personally received more than £700,000 from the profits.

In a statement after yesterday's meeting, the RICS said that having discussed written representations from Mr. John Smith, Mr. Christopher Smith, Mr. Ritchie and 13 present partners of Weller Eggar, all chartered surveyors, the professional committee "exercised its power under the institution's by-laws to refer the subject matter of the complaint to a disciplinary board as a formal charge against those chartered surveyors."

The disciplinary board will hear the charge at a date to be

announced. It can admonish, reprimand, suspend or expel members.

The professional practice committee has also asked Weller Eggar for information regarding the sale and resale in 1972 of the Bewbush estate and for representations from Mr. John Smith, Mr. Christopher Smith, Mr. Ritchie and 13 present partners of Weller Eggar, all chartered surveyors, the professional committee "exercised its power under the institution's by-laws to refer the subject matter of the complaint to a disciplinary board as a formal charge against those chartered surveyors."

Under institution rules all chartered surveyors are responsible for the actions of their fellow partners and they have to prove they were not involved.

Leading article, page 17

Woman and a Dublin man on bomb plot charge

Mrs. Sarah Donnelly, aged 45, a council employed home help, was charged yesterday in connection with last week's bomb attacks in London Underground trains.

Mrs. Donnelly, of Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, London, and John Hayes, aged 26, unemployed, born in Dublin but recently of Longbeach Road, Battersea, London, were both charged at Lavender Hill police station. The charges were that between February 11 and March 18 they conspired together to cause explosions within the United Kingdom of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property.

They will appear at South Western Magistrates' Court. Two other Irishmen who are under armed police guard are expected to face a similar charge soon.

Black nationalists appeal for Sinn Fein links

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

Fresh attempts are being made to form closer links between the more militant black liberation groups in Africa and the political wing of the Marxist-oriented official IRA.

Official Sinn Féin has recently received a request from the European representative of the external wing of the Rhodesian African National Congress, led by the exiled Bishop Abel Muzorewa, to provide temporary homes in Ireland for an unspecified number of black Rhodesian refugees who are being housed in camps inside Mozambique.

The request says that the young blacks have fled from Rhodesia after harassment by whites in the border districts. Although Sinn Féin is willing in principle to take up the

offer it is understood to be seeking further information. There is a strong feeling in Dublin that the Irish Government may try to prevent such a move.

A delegation from the council's external wing has applied to be "repatriated" to the revolutionary "anti-imperialist" festival which the official Sinn Féin plans to stage jointly in Belfast and Dublin in July.

Revolutionary groups from more than 60 countries have been invited to send representatives to the conference, the second to be staged in Ireland. Mr. Sean Kenny, Sinn Féin's director of international affairs, told me yesterday that an application for accreditation had been received from the group, the name of the Rev. Ndabuzinghi Sibhele, a prominent member of the extreme pro-guerrilla faction inside the ANC.

Inquiry into Canvey Island safety

By Our Planning Reporter

The Health and Safety Commission has been asked to carry out a safety study of oil, gas and chemical installations on Canvey Island, Essex.

The request, made jointly by Mr. Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr. Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, comes after a recommendation by a public inquiry inspector that planning permission granted in March 1973, for a refinery, for United Refineries Ltd, should be revoked. The inquiry was held last year and the inspector's report was published yesterday.

Canvey Island is at the centre of one of the densest concentrations of potentially hazardous industrial plants in Britain. In his report Mr. D. H. Napier, the inspector, concluded that, although risks of fire, explosion, pollution and traffic accidents considered individually were not enough to justify revocation of permission, the overall risk did justify it.

MPs seek constituency mandate on ballot

Continued from page 1

the afternoon, and the figures will be announced at the PLP meeting opening at 6 pm.

If the rival campaign managers have their arithmetic even roughly correct, Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Foot will be ahead tonight, with perhaps Mr. Jenkins running third.

At least two candidates are expected to be eliminated according to the rules of the exhaustive ballot: probably Mr. Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

Any candidate who qualifies for the second ballot may withdraw if low figures suggest his cause is hopeless, though no new candidates may be nominated. Ballot papers for the second poll will go out with the PLP whip tonight, and papers have to be returned by noon next Tuesday.

The count will be announced that evening at another party meeting. Once again, if there is no candidate with half the votes plus one, voting for the third round will begin on Thursday.

and the figures will be declared by Mr. Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the PLP and the returning officer, at a party meeting today week.

A fourth ballot, if it proved necessary, would be declared on the evening of April 5, less than 24 hours before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the candidates, is due to open his Budget in the Commons.

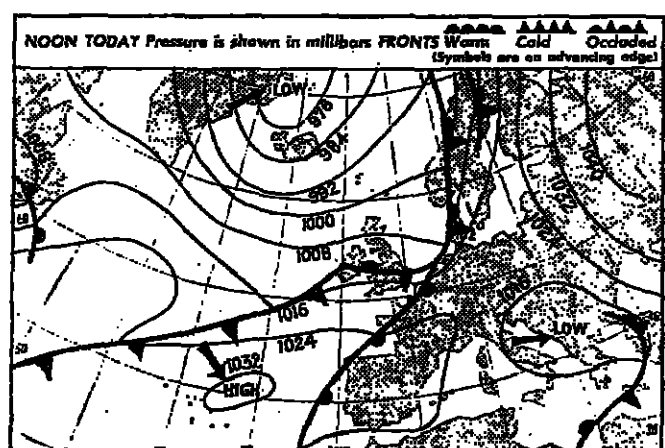
Mr. Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, South, said yesterday that he would seek a mandate from constituency party members tomorrow on the candidate he should support in the second ballot.

Last night Mr. Norman Askinson, Labour MP for Haringey, Tottenham, attended a meeting of the general management committee of his local party to allow it to decide.

He invited the chairman of his local party to mark the ballot paper which he later put into the Commons ballot box. It was a cross for Mr. Benn; if he is eliminated in the first ballot, the party recommended support for Mr. Foot.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Weather forecast and recordings



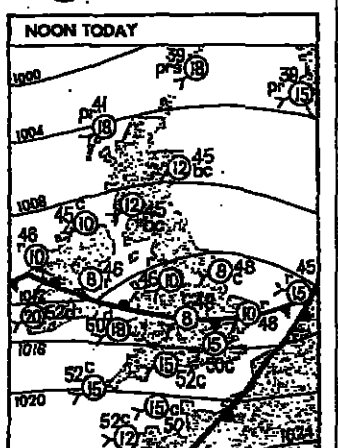
Today
Sun rises: 6.52 am
Sun sets: 7.22 pm
Moon rises: 4.22 am
Moon sets: 6.20 pm
New Moon: March 30.
Lighting up: 7.52 pm to 6.20 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.30 am, 5.9m (19.3ft); 10.49 pm, 5.8m (18.9ft).
Avalonmouth, 3.39 am, 10.0m (32.8ft); 1.29 pm, 10.0m (32.8ft).
Dover, 8.8 am, 5.3m (17.4ft); 8.40 pm, 5.4m (17.6ft).
Hull, 2.55 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 3.15 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft).
Liverpool, 3.7 am, 7.5m (24.6ft); 8.59 pm, 7.4m (24.4ft).

Troughs of low pressure in a W airstream will pass E over the British Isles.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Wales, Channel Islands, East Anglia, SE, Central S, SW England: Rather cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, a few bright intervals in places; wind SW, fresh, strong at times; max temp 11°C (52°F).

N Ireland, Argyll, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Central N and NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny spells, showers, sleet or snow at times on hills; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8°C (46°F).

E, NE, East Anglia, Borders, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny periods, isolated showers developing, snow on hills; wind W, fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry at first with sunny intervals apart from some showers in N; becoming cloudy in the NW later with rain at times; temperatures near normal but some night frost.



Yesterday
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 9°C (48°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 1°C (34°F). Humid, 7 pm, 59 per cent. Rain, 24 hr, 7.7 mm. Sea, 24 hr to 7 pm, 7.7 m. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,017.3 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas weather
Paris: 10°C (50°F).
Rome: 15°C (59°F).
Madrid: 12°C (54°F).
Amsterdam: 10°C (50°F).
Brussels: 10°C (50°F).
Frankfurt: 10°C (50°F).
Cologne: 10°C (50°F).
Düsseldorf: 10°C (50°F).
Hamburg: 10°C (50°F).
Berlin: 10°C (50°F).
Munich: 10°C (50°F).
Zurich: 10°C (50°F).
Geneva: 10°C (50°F).
Basel: 10°C (50°F).
Bern: 10°C (50°F).
Lucerne: 10°C (50°F).
St. Gallen: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel: 10°C (50°F).
Schaffhausen: 10°C (50°F).
Sion: 10°C (50°F).
Lausanne: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C (50°F).
Fribourg: 10°C (50°F).
Neuchâtel: 10°C (50°F).
Yverdon: 10°C (50°F).
Grenchen: 10°C (50°F).
Solothurn: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Stadt: 10°C (50°F).
Basel-Landschaft: 10°C (50°F).
Aargau: 10°C (50°F).
Zug: 10°C (50°F).
Uri: 10°C (50°F).
Schwyz: 10°C (50°F).
Unterwalden: 10°C (50°F).
Glarus: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel A: 10°C (50°F).
Appenzel S: 10°C (50°F).
Valais: 10°C



Anyone who thinks packaging is a luxury should read the story of Mr. Abubakar's tomato crop. And, indeed, the story of Metal Box's overseas growth.

Mr. Abubakar farms 9 acres in Nigeria. His main crop was maize—until an international customer of Metal Box suggested that tomatoes might be more profitable.

The whole scheme depended, though, on finding efficient and economical ways of packaging and distributing the crop, so that half of it wouldn't be wasted. That's where we came in.

We advised on processing, canning and labelling, and were able to supply cans in the right place, at the right price.

Today, Mr. Abubakar can sell all the tomatoes he can grow. Dozens of farmers in the district sell their tomatoes for processing and packaging in cans made by Metal Box's Nigerian company. And Nigeria has a whole new industry improving the preservation and distribution of food.

And Metal Box hasn't stopped there.

We've recently participated in the establishment of a major glass bottle making plant in Nigeria—saving the country a heavy import bill, further improving its distribution patterns, and creating a new industry.

In Nigeria (as in India, Asia, Europe and the Caribbean) Metal Box believes that making better use of the world's resources is necessary—and good business into the bargain.

And considering that over a third of our world sales now come from outside the UK, who's going to say that we're wrong?



Metal Box Limited

HEAD
OF
HOUSE

Euston Rd
London N1
15-6000
to 5460

TOLE

N & PAK

HOME NEWS

Privacy law warning to newspapers on scandal-seeking

By Michael Horsnell

The Press Council should produce a comprehensive code on privacy and scandal, Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers said yesterday.

In evidence to the Royal Commission on the Press, he said the council, of which he is a member, had a powerful influence in regulating press standards and pointed out that great newspaper circulation had never been built on scandal-seeking. The council is at present working on a declaration on privacy.

Earlier Sir Denis said he would like to see a newspaper backed by the TUC. It would not be inappropriate for it to try to acquire one should it run into difficulty. If *The Times* should close on a Friday and reopen on a Monday, short of overmanning difficulties and blessed with new technology its future would be secure and profitable until the end of the century.

Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, told the commission that popular newspapers had entered a "scandal-seeking competition" which was bringing the press into disrepute and could lead to legislation against the invasion of privacy.

He said: "It seems to me that there is a danger of the private lives of public figures. We can see this in the use of the telephone lens, and in gossip columns which often run on the basis of taking down minor figures and writing long stories, often without their consent, which is deplorable."

Children had, as a result, sometimes heard from other children that their parents' marriage had broken up. Unless self-discipline changed the system there would be increasing pressure for legislation.

Such legislation should be avoided, but might become inevitable if the press did not change its attitude. It would, however, serve as a screen for

wrongdoing and newspapers would be showered with injunctions and writs from lawyers defending criminals.

Invasion of privacy was justified when a major public figure invited blackmail and the public interest was at stake. Mr Rees-Mogg said. He rejected a suggestion by Professor Oliver McGregor, chairman of the commission, that newspapers should never publish details of the sexual behaviour of public figures and private individuals.

Mr Rees-Mogg criticized the concept of a closed shop in journalism and said editorial independence would be impaired if he were not able to commission articles freely. The editorial independence of *The Times* was absolute and allowed him to engage writers who were not members of the National Union of Journalists to contribute.

He did not like the idea of joining negotiations on a press code because he had no right to negotiate away any part of the independence of *The Times*. The limitation which a closed shop would introduce to *The Times* would be highly prejudicial to its independence and alter its whole character.

Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, warned the commission not to confuse the invasion of privacy with government secrecy. He deplored the lack of government information on some domestic issues.

Lord Goodman, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, said the commission's failure to include industrial relations in its interview report on the newspaper industry was a lamentable error of judgement.

"We are all vulnerable to wildest actions to which we are subjected. The survival of the industry is due to infinite patience in managerial sections."

Professor McGregor replied that the commission was writing a report on industrial relations from the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Coal board cleared of privilege breach

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr W. A. Grimshaw, a former senior official of the National Coal Board, who was made redundant from the end of January, 1975, after giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, was not adversely affected by his having been a witness before Parliament.

That was reported to the House of Commons yesterday by the Committee of Privileges after it had investigated Mr Grimshaw's allegation that he had been "published and defamed" because of his evidence to the select committee in 1974, when it was investigating the coal board's purchase of power from the Electricity Board.

The Committee of Privileges was asked to decide whether a breach of privilege had occurred. A note from Sir David Liddell, Clerk of the House of Commons, indicated that any conduct calculated to deter prospective witnesses from giving evidence before the House might be treated as a contempt.

At the time Mr Grimshaw made his claim, the select committee was asked the coal board chairman to compare its evidence to that of Mr Grimshaw, who was not dismissed for giving evidence in a manner critical of the board.

The Committee of Privileges said it studied the papers available to the select committee. "The material... has enabled us to examine in great detail Mr Grimshaw's relations with the NCB," the committee says. "What we have been concerned to discover is whether there is any evidence indicating that Mr Grimshaw's treatment was adversely affected by his having been a witness before Parliament."

"We are satisfied that there is no indication that this was the case."

Third Report from the Committee of Privileges. *The National Coal Board*. W. A. Grimshaw (Stationery Office, 20p).



Public tasting for Christie's big wine sale, today and tomorrow. (Diary, page 16).

Meter costs 'swallow' revenue from parking

By Our Motorists Correspondent

The revenue from parking meters, which is running at about £5m a year, is entirely swallowed up by the cost of operating them, according to a survey published yesterday by the Royal Automobile Club.

In previous years, meters have produced an overall surplus. The RAC estimates that total income since meters were introduced 18 years ago exceeds £46m. Operating costs were about £32m.

Sir Clive Bosson, chairman of the RAC, said that although some authorities had recorded small surpluses during the past year, others appeared to have deducted their deficits from the surpluses accrued during earlier years.

The survey says that about a third of income from meters since they were introduced, £15m, has gone to Westminster City Council. Four London authorities, Westminster, Camden, the City of London and Kensington and Chelsea, have taken more than half.

The survey also shows that Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester have all obtained an income of more than £1m from their meter schemes.

Although the Department of Trade dispersed much of the spillage on the day it happened, it was stated, some oil was swept on to 400 yards of Paignton beach the following day. The total cost of the shore and sea cleaning operation was an estimated £15,400.

Mr David Byron Davies, captain of the tanker, was fined £1,000. The prosecution was awarded costs of £160.

Lecturers vote to join TUC. The Association of University Teachers, which represents most lecturers and professors, has voted by a majority of almost 2-1 in favour of seeking affiliation to the TUC.

In a 70 per cent poll, 13,140 members voted in a secret ballot for affiliation and 7,584 against. It was a reversal of a similar ballot held five years ago.

Murderer recaptured. Albert Stone, aged 25, a murderer who had been on the run for four years was recaptured in London at the weekend, police said yesterday. He escaped from Aylesbury prison in 1972 after being convicted of murder six years ago.

Spreading education in business

By Our Education Correspondent

A system of national awards in business studies is announced today by the Business Education Council. It is designed to give a second chance to those who were unable at school to study for recognised vocational qualifications.

The system will replace the ordinary national and higher national certificates and diplomas over five years from September 1977. It will introduce a basic level of award for students aged 16 and over who have minimum qualifications or none.

The announcement comes two days after the Government launched a general debate at a conference in London on how to help the less academic 16-19-year-olds. These are now the Government's priority for the compulsory school age groups.

About 75,000 students are doing ordinary, national and higher national courses leading to certificates and diplomas. Of those 50,000 are studying part

time on day-release from employment. Mr J. M. Bruce Lockhart, chairman of the Business Education Council, said that the field would be open to many more provided employers would allow more students to attend courses on day-release.

The council was set up in May, 1974, to devise and run a rationalized system of courses for students of business education which includes public administration and distribution studies.

Like its sister body, the Technician Education Council, it was the result of the Heston report in 1963 which drew attention to the inadequacy of education for jobs in business and public administration.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

four O levels. The second is for those who obtain a credit at the first level or who have at least four O levels and the third is for students with a national certificate or diploma or a combination of O and A levels.

Bulk into the courses will be four central themes which include literacy and numeracy because the council feels that many students have not mastered these before they leave school.

The announcement comes two days after the Government launched a general debate at a conference in London on how to help the less academic 16-19-year-olds. These are now the Government's priority for the compulsory school age groups.

About 75,000 students are doing ordinary, national and higher national courses leading to certificates and diplomas. Of those 50,000 are studying part

time on day-release from employment. Mr J. M. Bruce Lockhart, chairman of the Business Education Council, said that the field would be open to many more provided employers would allow more students to attend courses on day-release.

The council was set up in May, 1974, to devise and run a rationalized system of courses for students of business education which includes public administration and distribution studies.

Like its sister body, the Technician Education Council, it was the result of the Heston report in 1963 which drew attention to the inadequacy of education for jobs in business and public administration.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

Full details of the new awards are in the first policy statement which can be obtained from 76 Portland Place, London, W1N 4AA.

JP refused to submit forms for VAT

From Our Correspondent

Wolverhampton. Alexander Tebbutt, a West Midlands magistrate, who admitted he had nothing but "deep anger and burning contempt" for the workings of the value-added tax authorities, was fined £250 by magistrates at Walsall, West Midlands, yesterday.

Mr Tebbutt, owner of a business supplying camping, skiing and climbing equipment in Market Place, Wednesbury, pleaded guilty to failing to send his VAT returns, although he had paid in full estimates made by the authority.

He told the court: "I have paid all the amounts demanded. But I just do not have sufficient time to cope with the incessant demands from this authority. It is simply a question of the amount of bureaucracy we have to deal with. We are not being ruled by bureaucrats but by dictators."

Mr Kenneth Smith, prosecuting for the customs and excise, said: "The payments of the assessments does not relieve the defendant of his obligations to the revenue. He has been put to a great deal of trouble by Mr Tebbutt's failure to complete the forms."

Abortion group is cleared of contempt

The National Abortion Campaign was cleared yesterday of contempt of Parliament by the Commons select committee on abortion and accusing it of lack of fairness.

Reported remarks by the organization as to why it would not give evidence led to the matter being referred to the Committee of Privileges after a complaint by Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-East.

The remarks were that the organization would boycott the select committee and encourage other organizations to boycott it, and that it hoped to "discredit the illusion of a fair select committee."

The Committee of Privileges said there had been no formal use of the committee's power to send for persons, papers and records. Anyone approached informally to give evidence was free to decline.

It did not consider repeated passages about fairness to be contempt, but said that should the select committee consider in the future that its work was being hampered by attempts to deter witnesses, the matter might be considered further.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

The National Abortion Campaign said afterwards it was therefore justified in saying the select committee was biased.

New approach to mentally disabled urged

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Jay committee of inquiry into the nursing and care of the mentally handicapped is told today that its work is misdirected. The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, in a paper to the committee, says that hospital treatment and nursing are totally inappropriate.

The vast majority of the mentally handicapped are not ill, the society says. They suffer from a disability requiring social support and appropriate stimulation and training.

The society recommends the establishment of a new profession to care for the needs of the mentally handicapped.

"We expect that in due course the subnormality hospital will be supplanted by a new type of 'care establishment' designed to meet the needs of the mentally handicapped as disabled people," the society says.

Soldier flew through bridge

A soldier who flew a light aircraft through Tower Bridge, London, nearly six years ago was fined £150 with £25 costs at Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Christopher Francis, of Stoke Road, Cobham, Surrey, admitted five offences under the Civil Aviation Act involving low flying.

The prosecution said he flew through the bridge spans on the evening of July 15, 1970, when he was 18. He had not been brought before a court before because he went to Australia the next day.

Mr Heath castigates the anti-growth lobby

By Our Political Staff

Britain must renew its commitment to economic growth, Mr Heath, the former Prime Minister, said at a conference on the inflation-employment crisis, in Brussels yesterday.

"The greatest danger of all in Britain would be to allow economic growth to become a dirty word," he added.

Only the prospect of renewed economic expansion could offer people hope for the future, he believed. "Without economic growth, we simply argue more and more about less and less. Without growth, we are forced to accept a life of decline."

A strong lobby was arguing vociferously against growth, partly on environmental grounds. But providing a cleaner environment and building homes cost money, and only economic growth could provide

the necessary resources. The suggestion that economic growth was selfish and materialistic was put forward by a small and comfortably-off elite.

Only a growing national output would allow living standards to rise without jeopardizing the basic community services.

"In the present economic circumstances, where Britain still has a much higher rate of inflation than her competitors, the time may not be right for us to renew rapid economic growth. But it is vital that we renew our commitment to growth."

Mr Heath, at variance with Conservative frontbench views, added that while Britain's huge public sector deficit must be reduced, it was wishful thinking to imagine that it could be eliminated overnight.

Pilots dissatisfied with safety rules

From John Chartres

Wiltshire, Cheshire. Two hundred delegates to a conference held in Wiltshire yesterday on air cargo safety were told by a senior airline pilot that aircraft captains were still not happy about the present precautions.

Captain John Cox for the British Air Line Pilots' Association, recalled the disaster involving a Pan American freighter aircraft three years ago in the United States. Pilots of freighter and passenger aircraft throughout the world were still concerned about that accident, he said. The aircraft had crashed at Boston, killing its crew, after a fire caused by the

leakage of nitric acid in the cargo. The crew had not been informed of the acid and the emergency action which they took turned out to be wrong because of that ignorance. Their lives and the aircraft could have been saved if they had known exactly what was in the cargo.

Captain Cox's address was the last by experts in various fields of air cargo handling.

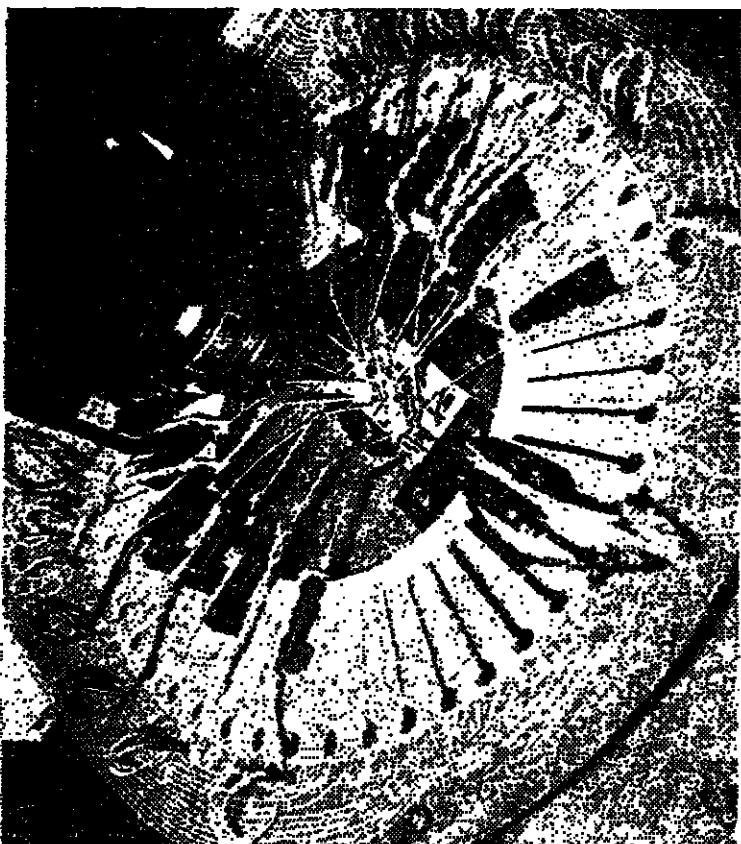
Mr Derek Spice, chairman of the International Federation of Forwarding Agents, told delegates from cargo agency firms that they should set up their own check lists for any goods they accepted from manufacturers and shippers and that

unless they were satisfied that every item was safely packed and the cargo was properly secured, they should not allow it to be loaded in an aircraft.

That might cause difficulties with their clients, he said, but he reminded them that most air freight was still being carried in the baggage holds of passenger aircraft. "A dangerous cargo can endanger the lives of passengers and crews," he said. "Even freighter aircraft require crews and their lives can be endangered."

Several speakers gave instances of the dangers arising from unspecified chemical products, perhaps listed under brand names or described in vague terms.

The future of solid state



Solid state physics is both the fairy godmother of the electronics industry and the fundamental study of atoms in contact. Through its applications it has transformed and retains the power to transform our lives. Today in New Scientist, Sir Nevill Martin, pioneer and doyen of the subject, describes its origins in the inception of quantum mechanics barely 50 years ago.

Sir Nevill's article introduces a series on the current trends in solid state (and its young partner, liquid state) physics. A further eleven articles will appear in New Scientist throughout the year on such aspects as the complex properties of surfaces, the strange behaviour of liquid helium-three, amorphous semiconductors and new magnetic materials.

Also: Whether the anti-vivisection business? Animal experimenters and their professional critics are finding common ground at last. Dr Bernard Dixon reports. How much uranium? Michael Kenward assesses recent studies of the world's uranium resources, and predictions of possible shortages in the near future.

Science policy should be about people. Dr David Budworth of the CBI argues for the dispassionate assessment of the use of scientific talent.

Every Thursday 25p newscientist



Average age for women marrying drops to 22-23

By a Staff Reporter

The average age of women marrying in the 1970s is between 22 and 23, compared with 25 to 26 in the early 1950s, according to figures published today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

For men the figures dropped from between 27 and 28 then to between 24 and 25.

The figures show that 93 per cent of women aged 50 married, compared with 83 per cent in the early 1950s.

Changes in the divorce laws have affected divorce rates. By 1975, divorces in England and Wales had reached a record 120,000.

Population Trends 3. (Stationery Office, 2s).

£3,000 damages award to Mr Arthur Scargill

From Our Correspondent

Sheffield. Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, at Sheffield Crown Court yesterday won his damages claim against the *Star* newspaper, for libel. The jury awarded him £3,000 damages.

He will not personally receive a penny. Mr Scargill said that how the money was used would be decided by the Yorkshire miners who brought the case in his name.

He added: "This case was brought to clear my name. I had claimed damages for libel over an article published

Waiver appeal by law centre

A Law Centre at Hillingdon, London, has asked the Lord Chancellor to review the Law Society's refusal to waive regulations to allow it to function.

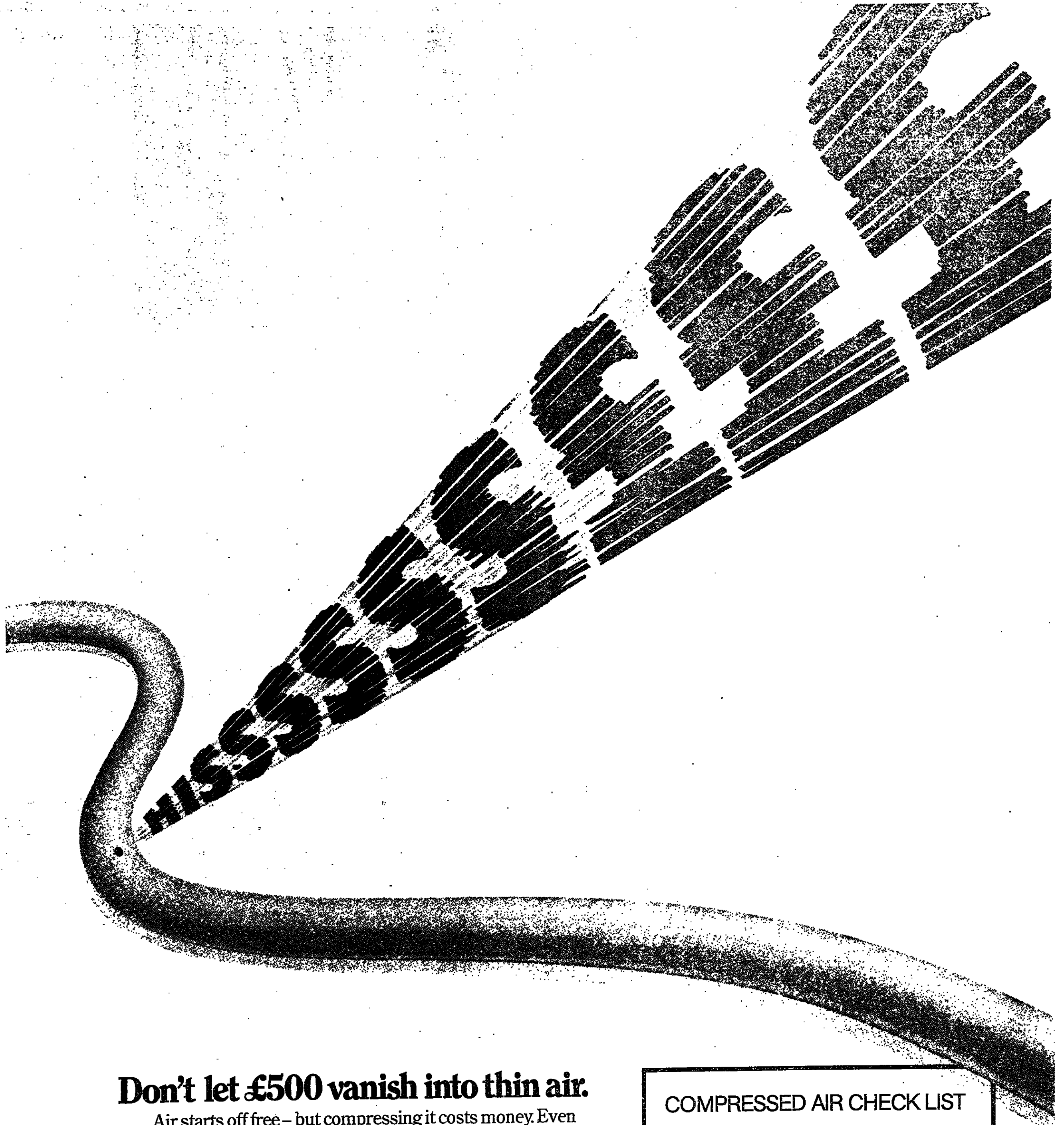
Waivers, which are needed to allow solicitors to advertise for customers, have been granted to most centres by the Law Society. The centres have been criticized by the British Legal Association as being harmful to the legal profession.

Pub-bomb man is sentenced

James McLennan, aged 37, unemployed, of Ringwood Road, Parkstone, Dorset, who admitted playing a part in planting a bomb at the Fox Inn, Bournemouth in 1974, was sentenced at Winchester Crown Court on Tuesday. The bomb did not explode.

Mr McLennan, who admitted that he and two others had an explosive substance in suspicious circumstances, was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment, suspended for two years. He was acquitted on charges of conspiracy and possessing an explosive substance with intent to cause an explosion.

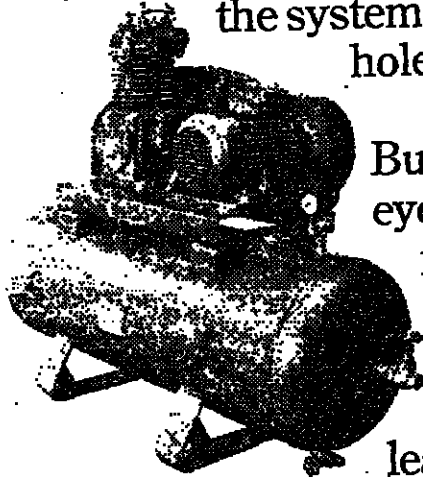
سكاي من الامل



Don't let £500 vanish into thin air.

Air starts off free – but compressing it costs money. Even running something as small as one 100 cfm compressor can cost you £2,700 a year.

And you can add a bit more if it's leaking out anywhere along the system. A constant leak at 100 psi through just one $\frac{1}{8}$ " hole adds another £500 a year.



Well at prices like that it doesn't do to waste it. But it's probably being wasted before your very eyes because of ingrained habits, which, because familiar, escape notice. Habits like cleaning down benches, floors, clothes, lockers. Compressed air is an expensive substitute for a brush.

And it might be wasting itself through leaking pipes and joints, faulty controls and tool connections. Furthermore you could be using a lot of power compressing air to high pressure when low pressure would do just as well. Or maybe your compressors are running through long hours when nobody's using compressed air.

It needs a bit of thinking about, but we can help. Start off by giving this check list to whoever's responsible for energy in your company, best of all your Energy Manager. And start reducing the cost of your factory services right away.

Department of Energy.

COMPRESSED AIR CHECK LIST

Involve your workforce by getting them to report any leaks or faults in the system. How often does your maintenance department test for leaks?

Discourage the use of compressed air for any purpose other than its proper function.

Can low pressure replace high pressure for some of your operations? Generating 1,000 cfm at 100 psi costs £3.10 an hour. The same output at 50 psi costs only £2.20 – a saving of 30%. And if you can use pressure at 5 psi (often practicable for drying or cleaning) you reduce the cost to 40p an hour.

Can you reduce the burden on the central system by installing a small localised compressor for a particular process which must use high pressure?

Ensure that compressors aren't left running when not required. A single 1,000 cfm compressor left running but not generating compressed air costs nearly £10 a day.

Check the location of the air inlet and make sure you use clean, cold air.



HOME NEWS

Law group calls for safeguards over child remands in jail

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Some children are being remanded in adult prisons even when the police do not object to bail and when there is no evidence that the local authority does not have secure accommodation for them. Those allegations are made today in a report by the Law Centres' Working Group, which recommends greatly increased safeguards to prevent children going to prison.

Public disquiet about children of 14 to 16 going to prison has led to a clause being inserted into the Children Act, 1975, allowing the Home Secretary to make regulations on precisely when it can happen. The regulations have not yet been made, but it was previously assumed that children were sent to prison only when they were clearly difficult to handle and there was no alternative local authority accommodation available.

The working group, however, indicates that solicitors working with children have found it may happen arbitrarily. In a detailed critique of the report on the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, by a Commons expenditure sub-committee, the group calls for temporary but strict safeguards pending a complete audit of remanding children in adult prisons.

The group endorses the sub-committee's call for an immediate end to the practice, but

points out that economic difficulties make the rapid provision of secure accommodation unlikely. Such provision should have "exceptionally high priority", it says, but meanwhile certificates of unfitness should be granted only on the application of the local authority social services department.

"Our recommendation is based on our great disquiet over the present practices of juvenile courts known to us", the report says. "In some courts, juveniles are occasionally certified unruly when the police have not objected to bail; and when there has been no report whatsoever from any social worker to indicate that the local authority may not be able to cope in the event of a remand case order being made; in other courts, the police appear to use the certificate as an informal means of punishing the juvenile."

The report also wants certificates of unfitness, that must be granted before a child can be sent to prison, to be given only after a substantive hearing, with evidence on oath being taken from the police and local authority, and that in every case the child must be legally represented. In addition, magistrates must state their reasons in open court, before the juvenile, before granting a certificate.

The report has been sent to the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Social Services.

Police chiefs in talks on terrorism

A two-day seminar on terrorism and kidnapping, attended by Britain's police chiefs, ended yesterday at the Police College, Bramshill, Hampshire.

Chief constables discussed contingency plans for combating terrorist activities, arrangements for mutual assistance and the technical resources available to the police.

They heard reports on police operations against terrorists, kidnappers and in siege incidents in Britain, the United States, Italy and other parts of the world.

The chief constables of Essex, Hampshire, Merseyside, Surrey, Northern Ireland and West Midlands described their experiences over the past year of IRA attacks, Scotland Yard officers told of secret equipment used in the Spaghetti House and Balcombe Street sieges.

Council criticized over shopping centre violence

The owners of the Bull Ring Centre, Birmingham, where violence involving unemployed coloured youths is causing growing concern, said yesterday it was "being made the background to a conflict in which they had no part and which they were unable to control".

The Laing Development Company said through Mr Howard Wright, the general manager of the shopping centre: "The city must protect its people from such a conflict."

Referring to discussions by a working party set up to examine the matter he said ways to assist the youths to get work and the possible introduction of short-term leisure amenities had been considered.

He added: "These plans are still being formulated but due to lack of finance many schemes are being thwarted at the outset. The city council, whose responsibility we believe it to be have shown no lead."

Percy Thrower contract with BBC ended

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Percy Thrower's connection with the BBC which has lasted for 29 years was severed yesterday because he is to appear in advertisements for ICI gardening products on commercial television. He recorded his last edition of *Gardener's World* earlier this week for screening on March 31.

Mr Philip Sidey, head of the BBC's network production centre in Birmingham, said yesterday: "I am sorry to have come to this parting of the ways but it is inevitable. We have parted as good friends." He added: "It is not true to say we have sacked him."

A BBC statement said: "It is a convention of the BBC that nobody can give impartial advice on its channel while giving paid advice of a similar nature on commercial television."

Mr Thrower said yesterday: "When I told the BBC in January that I was signing this contract with ICI I told them there might be serious consequences. A couple of weeks ago I received a letter to say that my contract would not be renewed."

ICI's gardening products division said they had understood that Mr Thrower would not appear in *Gardener's World* from April 24 to May 25 which covered the period of the main advertising campaign.

The ICI advertisements cover fertilizers for roses, vegetables and lawns. "They will be screened during April and May and will be filmed around my local village," Mr Thrower said.

His successor will be Mr Peter Spink who has presented a gardening programme called *Dig This* on BBC.

Mr Crosland answers public spending critics

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Mr Crosland, a contender for the Labour leadership and a consistent apostle of high public spending, yesterday answered public and other critics who believe that Britain's economic difficulties are the result of excessive public spending.

In a lecture to the Fabian Society, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday: "I am sorry to have come to this parting of the ways but it is inevitable. We have parted as good friends."

He added: "It is not true to say we have sacked him."

A BBC statement said: "It is a convention of the BBC that nobody can give impartial advice on its channel while giving paid advice of a similar nature on commercial television."

Mr Thrower said yesterday: "When I told the BBC in January that I was signing this contract with ICI I told them there might be serious consequences. A couple of weeks ago I received a letter to say that my contract would not be renewed."

ICI's gardening products division said they had understood that Mr Thrower would not appear in *Gardener's World* from April 24 to May 25 which covered the period of the main advertising campaign.

The ICI advertisements cover fertilizers for roses, vegetables and lawns. "They will be screened during April and May and will be filmed around my local village," Mr Thrower said.



The Abbot of Ampleforth, Dom Basil Hume, wearing the vestments in which he will be installed at Westminster Cathedral today as Archbishop. (Diary, page 16)

Special TUC meeting on pay curbs agreed

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC is to call a special conference in early June to chart the way forward on an incomes policy to replace the £5 limit that expires on July 31.

The exact form of the conference will be determined by the TUC's economic committee on April 14, but the consensus on the general council yesterday was that it should be a one-day recall of the full TUC.

That would allow the general council to put forward a statement of intent on wages and economic policy, but would also permit affiliated unions to table resolutions proposing contrary points of view. Mr Len Murray,

general secretary, said that the conference was not designed to change existing policy but to look forward.

The general council paid tribute yesterday to Mr Wilson's considerable achievements on behalf of the Labour movement and especially for the way in which he led the present Government and the nation through the difficulties of the past two years.

Mr Wilson has played a significant part in establishing and strengthening the basis of positive and fruitful cooperation between the TUC and the Government, the union leaders said.

Hay Lane, Cricklewood, London, Timothy Slattery, aged 32, company manager, of Milton Avenue, Highgate, London, Martin Dooley, aged 44, wages manager, of Kingshill Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex, Thomas Bright, aged 46, foreman, of Elton Avenue, Sudbury, Middlesex, Frederick Chubb, aged 27, of Listered, Republic of Ireland, and James Stapleton, aged 36, the firm's financial director, of Enfield, Middlesex.

Both companies and all the men denied conspiring to cheat and defraud.

Gala invitation to jailed picket

Scottish miners' leaders have decided to invite Don Warren, the Shrewsbury picket serving a sentence in Leicester prison, to visit Scotland with his wife and family.

The miners will appeal to Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to free Mr Warren in time to take up the invitation early in June, coinciding with the Scottish miners' gala on the 12th.

Two paintings accepted by the Government in settlement of estate duty have been allocated to provincial art galleries. They are Alfred Sisley's 'Le Quatre Juillet' and 'Le Quatre Juillet', which goes to the Leighton Art Gallery, Bedford, and the Renoir pastel, 'The Two Sisters Miles Leroche', to the City of Bristol Art Gallery.

Paintings go to the provinces

Two paintings accepted by the Government in settlement of estate duty have been allocated to provincial art galleries. They are Alfred Sisley's 'Le Quatre Juillet' and 'Le Quatre Juillet', which goes to the Leighton Art Gallery, Bedford, and the Renoir pastel, 'The Two Sisters Miles Leroche', to the City of Bristol Art Gallery.

Paintings go to the provinces

Two paintings accepted by the Government in settlement of estate duty have been allocated to provincial art galleries. They are Alfred Sisley's 'Le Quatre Juillet' and 'Le Quatre Juillet', which goes to the Leighton Art Gallery, Bedford, and the Renoir pastel, 'The Two Sisters Miles Leroche', to the City of Bristol Art Gallery.

Inquiry into Commons job for IRA adherent

By Clive Borrell

Security at the House of Commons was being questioned yesterday after a report in *The Guardian* that a member of the kitchen staff was an IRA sympathizer.

How the man, whose identity has not been disclosed, was able to be recruited to the temporary staff is being investigated by Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Gordon Lennox, the Sergeant at Arms, who has control of security at the Palace of Westminster.

The man, who has a criminal record, was recommended for a temporary post, but has since left after being interviewed by members of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad.

Scotland Yard said yesterday: "We are aware of this man's identity. He has recently been interviewed by police. He was unable to assist us and we have no further interest in him. Internal security at the House of Commons is a matter for their own security staff."

The Sergeant at Arms office staff were not prepared to discuss the case yesterday, but I understand that the vacancy was filled either on the recommendation of an employment agency or from the Department of Employment.

The scrutiny procedure, even for casual staff, is strict, but both the Yard and the Commons security officials emphasized that total security was impossible.

Some members of Parliament, however, are concerned that the scrutiny of staff is not tight.

Mr Michael Brotherton, Conservative MP for Louth, said: "What emerges from this incident is the need for much greater vigilance about the people entering the Commons. We must be able to rid ourselves of departments that go to the running of Parliament. A much more stringent system of vetting on the lines of the positive vetting procedure used in the services is what is required."

100-mile fishing zone ruled out

By Our Political Staff

Britain's fishermen had no chance of gaining the 100-mile exclusive fishing zone which they had been demanding, Mr Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said yesterday.

He said the 12-mile exclusive zone for each country, suggested in the European Economic Community's proposals, was definitely not enough, but it was certain that 100 miles was not obtainable.

He told the House of Commons Select Committee on European Secondary Legislation that the Government believed they should not over-excite the expectations of the fishing industry by suggesting they could achieve something that was not obtainable.

The EEC proposals, involving exclusive rights for each member state within a 12-mile zone and EEC control of fishing in a 200-mile zone, drew much criticism from MPs.

Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, demanded that the Government should at least think in terms of a 50-mile limit. But Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, would only say that it was pressing for a larger zone.

Mr Mills talked about Britain using her veto, but Mr Hattersley said that was impossible. He added: "The Government is committed to obtaining substantial reforms in the common fisheries policy."

Allowances to start

First payments of the new invalid care allowance, for people who cannot work because they are looking after invalid relatives, will be made on July 5.

Mr Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, said in a parliamentary written reply. The allowance is £7.90 a week.

EEC aid for disabled

A non-repayable grant of £4,600 has been approved by the European Commission to assist a study in Britain on adjustable kitchen and bathroom fittings for disabled people.

Sexual relationships were generally poor and unsatisfying and family planning measures were often absent or totally inadequate. Housing conditions were poor and many lived in cramped space with little privacy. Fathers were dissatisfied at work and the mothers felt imprisoned in the home.

The report leaves no doubt that the needs of the child must have priority. Permanent separation must be considered from the outset, it says. In spite of what is known about the effects of separation of the child from his mother, physical safety must take precedence over personality development.

It adds: "An improvement in the services of contraceptive facilities to forestall the battering of unwanted children requires high priority. Our own findings emphasize the impelling stressfulness of pregnancy in the lives of battering parents."

At Risk (Routledge Direct Editions, Broadway House, New Road, Heston, Middlesex, TW20 1EX).

WEST EUROPE

Italian Christian Democrats elect reforming party secretary but contest leaves deep divisions

From Peter Nichols

Rome, March 24

The governing Christian Democrats ended their congress in Rome today, confirming Signor Benigno Zaccagnini as party secretary by only the narrowest of margins.

He seemed destined to lose. The political ineptitude of the secretary and his friends was rivaled only by the political chicanery of his opponents on the party right wing.

Signor Zaccagnini came to the congress a week ago looking confident of winning, even if not by any means personally ambitious to win. His star shone brightly enough in terms of the glow of honesty which he is uniquely in this party able to convey. But the greater familiarity of the opposition with the tricks of the political trade eventually seemed to be persuading the majority of delegates to follow other stars.

His victory was not only narrow—885,500 votes against the 831,500 which went to his more conservative opponent, Signor Arnaldo Forlani—but at dawn, when he was declared the result was a surprise as much as a relief. It left Italy's principal party publicly split on fundamental issues, with a slight preference going to the forces of renewal and of an enlargement towards the left.

Signor Zaccagnini is the first secretary of the Christian Democratic Party to be elected directly by the national congress. Hitherto the appointment has been the prerogative of the party's national council; but the opposition calculated that by appealing to the growing demands for participation by the delegates and by imposing a secret vote they would be able to rid themselves of Signor Zaccagnini.

He appeared to play into their hands: he opposed the election, despite the obvious popularity of the idea, on the grounds that it was alien to

Italian democratic practice and, in particular, Christian Democratic practice, to invest any individual with presidential powers.

Yesterday he was saying that if the system of direct election were introduced, he would refuse to stand. He was persuaded to abandon his objections only after amendments were made providing for the secretary's dismissal by the national council in certain conditions. He continued throughout yesterday evening to refuse a secret vote.

Then came the most mysterious, not to say shady, happenings in the whole congress. While difficult discussions were in progress on the issue of the secret vote, and deadlock had been reached, Signor Forlani told journalists (not the delegates) that he was no longer a candidate, even if he had ever been one, which he went so far as to suggest was doubtful.

At much the same time Signor Zaccagnini told the delegates that he would after all accept a secret vote.

Then came the most mysterious, not to say shady, happenings in the whole congress. While difficult discussions were in progress on the issue of the secret vote, and deadlock had been reached, Signor Forlani told journalists (not the delegates) that he was no longer a candidate, even if he had ever been one, which he went so far as to suggest was doubtful.

At much the same time Signor Zaccagnini told the delegates that he would after all accept a secret vote.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

Signor Zaccagnini receiving congratulations after his confirmation in office yesterday.

accept a secret vote. Presumably these two systems were part of an agreement between the two opposed halves of the congress to prevent a complete break.

But Signor Forlani went back on his decision after his friends had collected signatures to back his candidature. Signor Zaccagnini looked set to lose as a result of what the chairman of the conference, Signor Guido Gonella, called his "gesture of generosity".

Signor Forlani now appeared confident that he would win. He said that he would win by 1.5 per cent of the vote. The defeated candidate was so stunned that he was seen to turn in the wrong direction on leaving his office and walk towards a dark wall.

The theatrical elements may soon lose their importance: the failure of the fighting system which placed the great stadium into darkness for a quarter of an hour before the crucial vote; the deputy who fell and broke two fingers when rushing to be first with the news; the emotion which has marked the whole revolution; the defeat of the delegate who tried to relieve his frustrated feelings by rolling up his handkerchief and throwing it at Signor Zaccagnini without causing notable damage.

In his final speech last night Signor Zaccagnini insisted on the party's responsibility in helping to organize a society that was more just, eliminating inequality of treatment and "forms of moral violence" exercised by the old structures. He rejected the idea that the party could allow itself to be the conservative pole in Italian politics.

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

On the Communist question, he said: "We cannot speak with the Communists as a frontman at all costs and with any conditions."

M Giscard determined to carry out reforms

From Richard Wigg

Paris, March 24

President Giscard d'Estaing reaffirmed to the French people his determination to carry through the programme of reforms he set himself when he was elected almost two years ago.

Broadcasting on television in one of his most important appearances after a series of political and economic setbacks, the President announced that he was determined to carry out the programme of reforms he set himself when he was elected almost two years ago.

He said the 12-mile exclusive zone for each country, suggested in the European Economic Community's proposals, was definitely not enough, but it was certain that 100 miles was not obtainable.

He told the House of Commons Select Committee on European Secondary Legislation that the Government believed they should not over-excite the expectations of the fishing industry by suggesting they could achieve something that was not obtainable.

The EEC proposals, involving exclusive rights for each member state within a 12-mile zone and EEC control of fishing in a 200-mile zone, drew much criticism from MPs.

Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, demanded that the Government should at least think in terms of a 50-mile limit. But Mr Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, would only say that it was pressing for a larger zone.

Mr Mills talked about Britain using her veto, but Mr Hattersley said that was impossible. He added: "The Government is committed to obtaining substantial reforms in the common fisheries policy."

Allowances to start

First payments of the new invalid care allowance, for people who cannot work because they are looking after invalid relatives, will be made on July 5.

Mr Morris, Under-Secretary of State for the Disabled, said in a parliamentary written reply. The allowance is £7.90 a week.

EEC aid for disabled

A non-repayable grant of £4,600 has been approved by the European Commission to assist a study in Britain on adjustable kitchen and bathroom fittings for disabled people.

Sexual relationships were generally poor and unsatisfying and family planning measures were often absent or totally inadequate. Housing conditions were poor and many lived in cramped space with little privacy. Fathers were dissatisfied at work and the mothers felt imprisoned in the home.

The report leaves no doubt that the needs of the child must have priority. Permanent separation must be considered from the outset, it says. In spite of what is known about the effects of separation of the child from his mother, physical safety must take precedence over personality development.

It adds: "An improvement in the services of contraceptive facilities to forestall the battering of unwanted children requires high priority. Our own findings emphasize the impelling stressfulness of pregnancy in the lives of battering parents."

At Risk (Routledge Direct Editions, Broadway House, New Road, Heston, Middlesex, TW20 1EX).

Scientists appeal for release of Dr Shtern

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, March 24

Fifty Nobel prizewinners, including scientists and writers from 13 countries, have signed an appeal for the release of Dr Mikhail Shtern, a Ukrainian Jewish doctor who is serving an eight-year sentence in a Soviet labour camp.

They accuse the Russians of fabricating a charge against Dr Shtern, who refused, they said, out of respect for human rights, to help with a Soviet health programme on his two adult sons also doctors, when they sought to emigrate from the Soviet Union. For 30 years Dr Shtern ran a medical centre in Vilnius, fighting an "exemplary battle against going."

Portuguese leftists in battle of symbols

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, March 24

Portugal's ruling Revolutionary Council has reaffirmed that the parliamentary elections will take place as scheduled on April 25 and it has warned the constituent Assembly to have the country's new constitution ready in time.

During a session yesterday, which went on into the night, the Council informed the Constituent Assembly that the long drawn-out discussions on the issues of the draft constitution must be concluded by April 1.

The following day President Costa Gomes will attend the first session of this assembly, which was elected on April 25 last year and given the task of drawing up the new constitution.

In order to meet the Revolutionary Council's demand and complete the new constitution by April 1, members of the constituent Assembly will need two daily sessions as on today.

Recently there have been rumours that the Revolutionary Council was considering postponing the elections. Earlier this month Senhor Almeida Costa, the Minister of Internal Administration, told businessmen in Lisbon that a short postponement might occur if the Constituent Assembly was unable to complete its work.

An electoral official told a weekly newspaper the other day that questions concerning the legalization of certain groups might result in a postponement of the elections. The party in question is the RPP (Movimento for the Reorganization of the Proletariat), however, since been denied official recognition.

A symbol, the hammer and sickle with a star, which had been a disputed by the pro-Communist Party, can be used in electioneering. On the other hand, the abol of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (PCP), which violently opposed to the pro-socialist movement, has been ordered by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice to present a symbol. In response, it produced a fine caricature of Brezhnev, the Soviet Premier, and Dr Alvaro Cunhal, leader of Portugal's pro-Communist Party, standing between a sickle and a hammer, with a star above them.

Ministers in talks on democracy

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, March 24

Political violence and arrests aimed in Spain today as cabinet ministers took pains to convince national newspaper editors that they want democracy.

The purpose of the meeting between the editors and the ministers of Interior, Justice, Education and Tourism and National Movement was to gain more "positive" reports about the Cabinet's proposal to give political parties greater opportunity for legal recognition.

The draft law which the editors tried to sell to the voters does not use the word "party"; it refers to political organizations in the Franco regime's terminology as "associations", and it requires all associations to be a part of the present single party organization, known as the National Movement. The ministers apparently hoped to convince the editors that the draft will really allow political life to exist in Spain.

The draft law, announced in last Friday's Cabinet meeting, has already been rejected by the majority of the opposition leaders.

Senior Fraga Iribarne, the prime minister, made it clear that the Communist Party will have to be outlawed. Señor José Garrigues, the Justice Minister, added: "Not only the Communist Party will be outlawed, but the Nazi Party as well."

Right-wing elements, believed to be in league with political life, blew up the home of a Quean nationalist in Guernica on Sunday today. The house was not occupied at the time and there were no injuries.

General explains warning on NATO to minister

From Our Own Correspondent
Lisbon, March 24

Herr Georg Leber, the West German Defence Minister, has sent a letter from Bonn to the general whose defence ministry estimated that Soviet troops could reach the Rhine in 10 hours, were published last week.

A Government spokesman in Bonn today said that Herr Leber was "very pleased" with the letter from General Leber, originally called for the general's dismissal as deputy principal of the NATO Defence College in Bonn because he found the statement completely misleading.

In his letter, the general explained that his report had been written six years ago but referred to the position in NATO four to six years earlier than at. It had formed part of a degree academic thesis for a corporate at Brussels University.

OVERSEAS

Señora Perón under house arrest after military takeover

From Our Special Correspondent
Buenos Aires, March 24

Argentina's armed forces in a swift and apparently bloodless coup today overthrew President María Estela Perón and packed her off to house arrest in the mountains of Patagonia.

Resistance to the takeover, which has come after months of national disintegration on all fronts, appeared to be minimal. The only gunfire heard in the capital as the military moved in was a scattered outburst of shooting on the Ninth of July Avenue which Argentineans proudly proclaim to be the world's widest street.

The end for General Perón's attractive widow, who had presided over Argentina's accelerating decline into chaos since July 1974, came shortly after 1 am (5 am BST). It came at the municipal airport on the banks of the river Plata where, just before Christmas, Air Force officers declared themselves in revolt against her and asked General Jorge Videla, the Army commander, to take over the government.

The December revolt failed because General Videla gave Señora Perón one last chance to put her government in order. This time she was seized by Air Force officers, put on a military aircraft and flown to the Andean resort of Bariloche. The ex-President, who is 45, was reported to be held at a nearby presidential summer residence known as El Mesidor.

Reliable sources said that, stubborn to the last, Señora Perón pulled a revolver from her handbag when the presidential helicopter flying her to the airport landed at the municipal airport and was surrounded by Air Force troops.

The military did not, however, confirm the incident, nor did they confirm similar well-informed reports that Señora Perón had flown to the airport in an attempt to flee the country.

Shortly before her arrest they had sent a general, an admiral and a brigadier to Government House to demand her resignation, but it was not clear whether the President had already left for the airport before their arrival.

Meanwhile, the military moved into the capital and the principal cities under cover of darkness, skillfully completing Argentina's fifth military takeover since 1930, and probably the smoothest and least opposed of all. Dozens of arrests were reported during the night as the radio and television networks were taken over by troops and issued a stream of communiqués from the new military junta, interspersed with martial music. All domestic and international flights were suspended and ports closed.

By dawn troops had taken over all public buildings and essential services, and a ring of tanks, armoured vehicles and light artillery was thrown round Government House in Buenos Aires.

Leading the coup are General Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera, the Navy Commander, and Brigadier Orlando Agosti, the Air Force commander. They were sworn in at 10.40 am as Argentina's ruling junta, in a televised ceremony at Army headquarters presided over by the Chief of the Navy, General Juan Carlos Lanusse, who was accused of trying to use the Army to bolster up Señora Perón's floundering government.

Since then, however, General Videla has been responsible for holding back the armed forces and insisting that every possible effort be made to solve Argentina's problems by political means before unleashing a military takeover.

At the swearing-in ceremony, the junta announced it would provide a government of "national reorganization" after nearly three years of Peronist rule which has brought economic, social, industrial, commercial and political chaos. Only last night the National Statistics Institute announced that wholesale prices rose more than 25 per cent in February, and 47 per cent over the past 12 months.

The junta announced its determination to restore morality and efficiency to the government, to wipe out subversion and restore the economy "in order to ensure the eventual establishment of a republican, representative and federal democracy."

In the meantime, it dissolved Congress and all provincial and municipal legislatures, suspended political parties, trade unions and businessmen's pressure groups, dismissed all justices of the Supreme Court and all provincial governors, and announced a ban on all political and trade union activities.

The junta also established the death penalty for attacks on members of the armed forces and 15 months jail for any act of political violence.

Argentina's shattered economy, page 23

Visas held up for Taiwan badminton team

By a Staff Reporter

Taiwan's team failed to appear at the opening day of the all-England badminton championships at Wembley yesterday because the Home Office is "still considering applications for visas."

Officials at Wembley were interpreting the action as a way of refusing the visas. It is thought that applications for visas were made six months ago and that the papers have been with the Home Office and the Foreign Office for nearly a month.

Mr Herbert Scheele, the tournament referee, and secretary of the International

Badminton Federation, said at Wembley yesterday that the Foreign Office had made contact with him several times in the past month. They had told him that they were worried that trade relations between Britain and China might be damaged if Taiwan took part in the competition.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, is due to visit Peking in May.

Only members of the International Badminton Federation can play at the Wembley tournament, regarded as the unofficial world championships. China wants to join, but will not until Taiwan is excluded.

Sports report, page 20

North Carolina upset keeps bruising Republican struggle alive

Mr Reagan cuts the President down to size

From Fred Emery
Washington, March 24

Upsets are the stuff of the American presidential primary season, and Mr Ronald Reagan, by at last defeating President Ford yesterday in North Carolina, has put some life back into the story as well as his own fading campaign. By contrast, Mr Jimmy Carter is beginning to look almost a monotonous winner among the Democrats.

However, unless Mr Ford's effort falls apart unpredictably, there is no reason to believe that the challenger is any nearer to denying Mr Ford the nomination than he was yesterday. Mr Reagan is not even entered in two of the next three important primaries, and his only showing in the whole of April is in Wisconsin. He is not given much chance there, and by the time he gets to Texas on May 1 the going will look even more uphill.

Still, credit is due the former California governor for walloping an incumbent president and discountenancing all the pundits who wrote him off a bit too soon.

He is, in fact, the first man to defeat a running president in a primary since Mr Kefauver beat President Truman in New Hampshire in 1952. In 1968 Mr Lyndon Johnson had already announced he would not stand again by the time Mr Eugene McCarthy recorded victory over him in Wisconsin.

Mr Reagan has cut the Ford candidature down to size. Its true dimensions have always been that Mr Ford, the accidental president, was the favourite of divided Republican Party voters by no more than a slight margin.



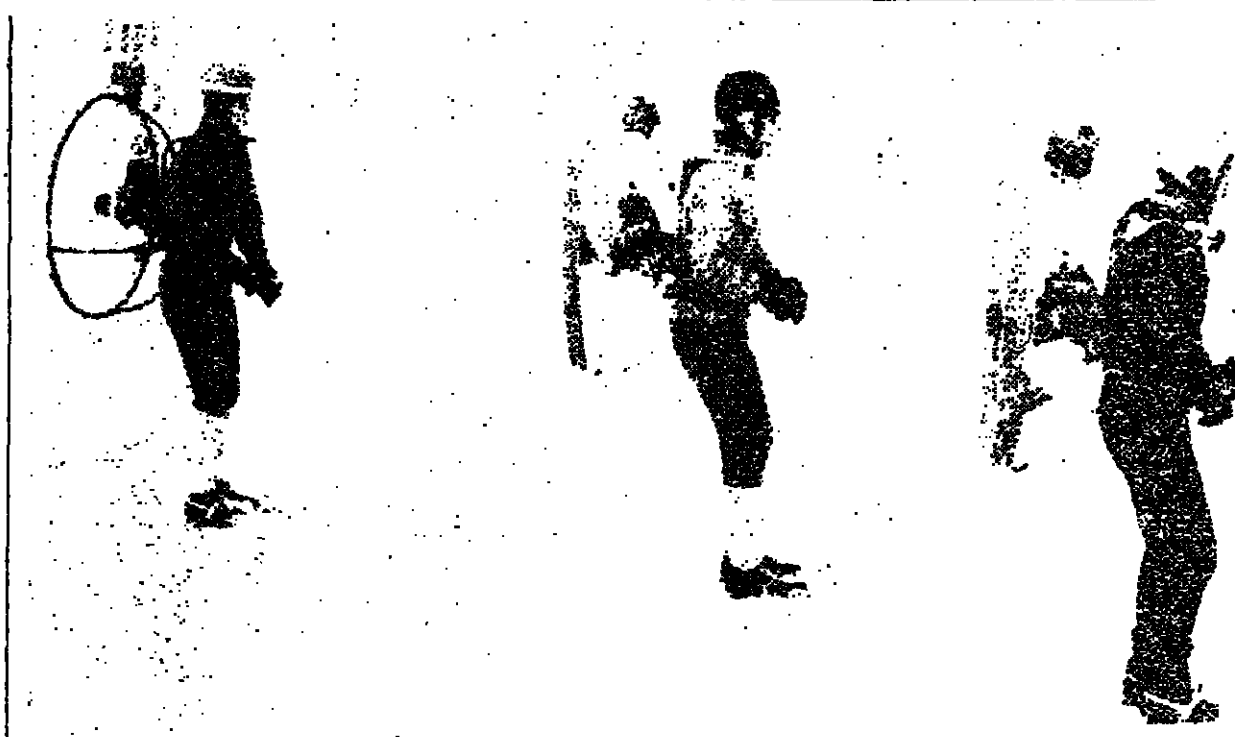
US Elections 1976

That was true of his victories in New Hampshire and Florida, only in Illinois last week did Mr Ford impose himself on Mr Reagan. Now this is the first test of conservative southern Republicans, it is Mr Reagan's turn to impose.

The way Mr Ford has been behaving would lead the casual observer to think that the President's men regarded him as the greatest popular choice since Roosevelt. Mr Ford, who has been known by himself, rather rashly remarked last weekend that he "did not care" whether Mr Reagan stayed in or out of the campaign.

Such presumptuousness has a way in American politics of leading to the fall, or at least the nasty jolt.

In fact, given the conservative tinge of Republican voters in New Hampshire, Florida, and North Carolina, Mr Reagan had started out fully expecting, and expected by observers, to win all three. The narrow losses to Mr Ford did not change the fact that North Carolina Republicans—most Democrats for that matter—are mostly a pretty conservative set, and that their state was still to be seen as Reagan country.



Automated training for Russian skiers who are able to reach speeds of 30 miles per hour by means of engines strapped to their backs.

Catholics in US defect over birth control

From Peter Stratford
New York, March 24

The Pope's encyclical opposing contraception, published in 1968, is responsible for a substantial decline in religious practice by American Roman Catholics, according to a report published today. It finds that the encyclical, *Humanae Vitae*, undid the effects of the Second Vatican Council in the United States.

The report is based on research by the National Opinion Research Centre in Chicago. It says that the encyclical "as far as the American Church goes" was one of the worst catastrophes in religious history.

Far from reasserting the teaching authority of the Church and the credibility of the Pope, it has led to a deterioration among Catholics of respect for both. Finally, it seems to have been the occasion for massive apostasy, and for a notable decline in religious devotion and belief.

The report is being published as a book under the title of *Catholic Schools in a Declining Church*. It is based on a sample of 1,128 Catholics undertaken in 1974. It finds that over a 10-year period weekly attendance at Mass dropped from 71 per cent to 50 per cent; monthly confession from 38 to 17 per cent; daily private prayer from 72 to 60 per cent; and the number becoming a priest from 63 to 50 per cent.

There were some bright spots. Weekly reception of communion was up from 13 to 26 per cent.

The report has come under criticism already for its statistical approach. The Archbishop of Cincinnati, Mar Joseph Bernardin, who is president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, commented: "Catholic truth is not determined by sociological data or analysis."

But the Rev Andrew Greeley, who directed the report, said: "It is rare for a social researcher to be able to explain a correlation completely, but this turns out to be one of those cases. Support for the Vatican Council correlates positively with religious devotion, and the decline in the birth control position and respect for papal authority accounts for the whole deterioration."

African leaders discuss Rhodesia

Lusaka, March 24.—Leaders of four African countries held talks here today which could decide whether black Africa declares all-out war on Rhodesia or pursues efforts to reach a peaceful settlement there.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Seretse Khama (Botswana) and Somoria Machel (Mozambique) met at the Lusaka. A presidential spokesman said the session would be a long one and could go on until the early hours tomorrow.

Leaders of the two rival factions of Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Mr Joshua Nkomo, were in Lusaka. They did not attend the opening session of the summit, but were expected to be called in later.

Mr Nkomo, who last week announced the breakdown of the talks with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, on Rhodesia's future, flew in from Bulawayo. At Lusaka airport he attacked Britain's latest proposals for a settlement. He told reporters: "We wanted Britain to be forthright. She has to play her role and not crawl to Smith. She is still the administering power of the colony."

Mr Nkomo described the four-point plan for Rhodesia put forward by Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, involving transfer of power to the black majority within two years, as "too apologetic."

He went on: "Britain and Rhodesia must now accept the consequences resulting from an intensified guerrilla war." He described Mr Smith as a racist who should not be trusted and who could be reformed only by force.

Asked whether he was prepared to reunite his ANC faction with that of Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Nkomo said vehemently: "There is only one ANC and it is elected by the people inside Rhodesia." Mr Nkomo is based inside Rhodesia. Bishop Muzorewa has been in self-exile in Zambia and Mozambique for several months.

The bishop, who today flew to Lusaka from Dar es Salaam, told reporters he had been misquoted in a report yesterday from Stockholm which said his organization would soon call on Cuban troops to help overthrow the Rhodesian Government. He said: "I said I would only be tempted to call them in if Smith used outside force."

In Salisbury, Government sources said Rhodesia would fight any big invasion by black nationalist guerrillas. "We are not going to surrender to a guerrilla invasion in the next year or so," the source said.

Rhodesian Army commanders are confident that the guerrilla threat, whatever its proportions, can be contained.

The Rhodesian Herald, the country's biggest selling daily newspaper, said Mr Smith had no choice but to reject Britain's conditions for reentering the Rhodesia dispute.

In a leading article it said Mr Callaghan's price for British participation was too high. — Reuters.

South Africa holding 17 Frelimo troops

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, March 24

Seventeen Frelimo soldiers from Mozambique are being held in South Africa after crossing the border in pursuit of refugees, Mr J. T. Kruger, the Minister of Police, said to me last night.

Last night the status of the prisoners was not known, but it is believed that South Africa was urgently negotiating through diplomatic channels to prevent their capture becoming a serious issue in the Lusaka talks.

Details of the clash between South African police and Frelimo soldiers so far are sketchy.

But it appears the South Africans, based in the Kruger game park, which flanks the Mozambique border, intervened first on Monday when Frelimo troops pursued fleeing white Mozambicans into South African territory.

According to Mr Kruger, eight Frelimo troops were arrested on Monday and nine more in a similar incident yesterday. There was an exchange of fire between Frelimo and South African forces in one incident.

At least eight of the refugees are also being held by the South African authorities. Mr Kruger said they appeared to be illegal immigrants. He added that the situation on the border was now quiet and that relations between the border police and Frelimo were generally good.

South African officials are puzzled by the incident, but do not clear if the Frelimo pursuit was a hot-headed action by a local commander acting without consulting his superiors, or if it was a deliberately provoked incident to draw the South Africans' fire.

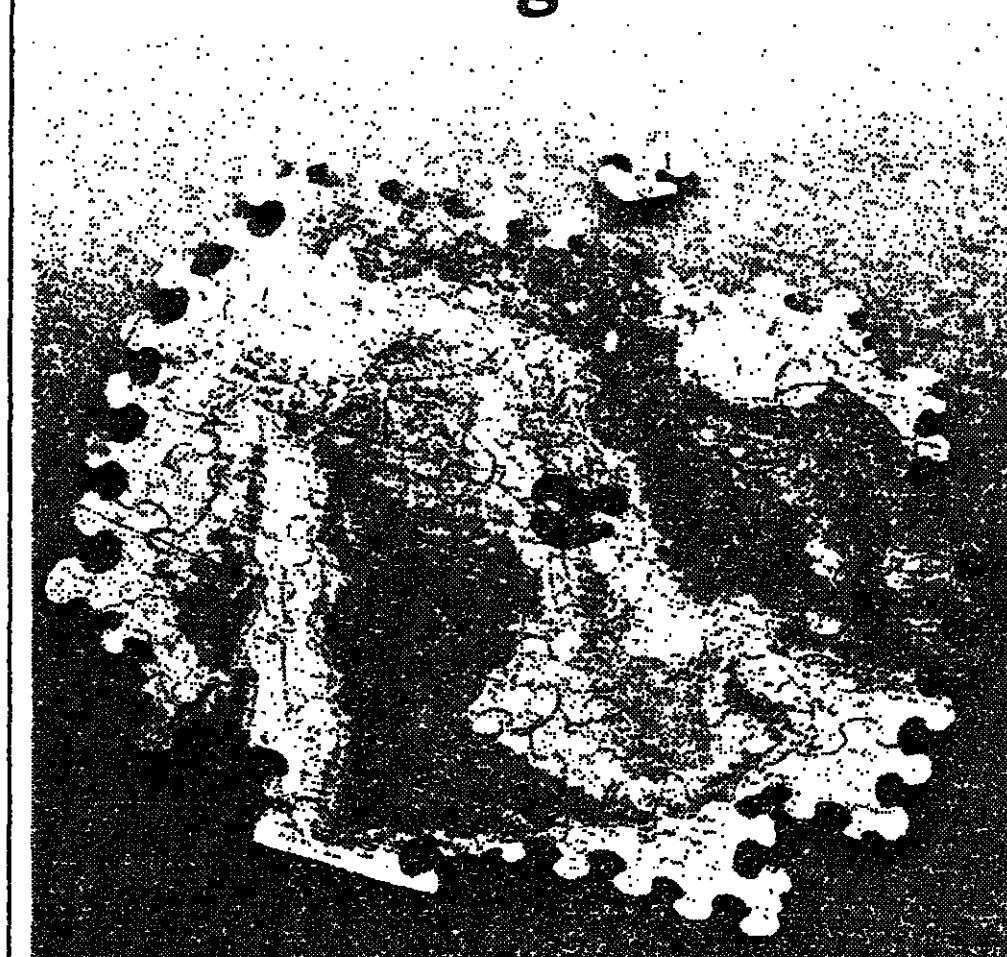
It seems unlikely that at this stage South Africa will try to exchange its Frelimo captives for the seven South African soldiers captured in Angola.

Mr Gromyko ends his talks in London

Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, completed their talks yesterday with a two-hour discussion on Southern Africa and the Middle East, the most sensitive issues on the Anglo-Soviet agenda. Mr Gromyko, who returned to Moscow this morning, was host last night at a farewell dinner.

A communiqué to be published today is expected to set out Anglo-Soviet understanding on a broad range of international issues.

We put you in the right place at the right time.



The right place for business these days is the Middle East. And six times a week, Kuwait Airways fly out from London to Kuwait. We take more businessmen on this flight than any other airline.

One reason is that we're exceptionally punctual. In fact, we insist on our Boeings being ready and waiting the night before. Another attraction is that since we're based in the heart of the Arab world, we know the area and the people very well indeed. Businessmen appreciate this knowledge. Because it means we can tell them who to contact on all kinds of matters. From finance to planning permission or local conditions.

On the trip you'll get the care and attention you'd expect from a national airline. You can relax and watch a film, or wind down to the sounds of your own personal 6 track stereo.

So, if you're off to Kuwait, the Gulf or anywhere in the Middle East, fly with us. We'll get you to the right place at the right time.

KUWAIT AIRWAYS
At the heart of the Arab business world

LONDON: 164 Piccadilly, Tel: 01-489 7881/2/3, Heathrow Airport, Tel: 31-763 7774. GLASGOW: 124 St Vincent St, Tel: 041-246 2552. MANCHESTER: 219 Royal Exchange Bldg, Manchester 2, Tel: 061-834 1971. STOCKHOLM: Brojer Johansson & F&S, Stockholm 100 50, KAC Representative 104627, Sales Office and Reservations 274112.

OVERSEAS

MPs concerned about future of Gurkhas and Cyprus rundown

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Concern over the future of the Gurkhas if one of their five battalions is scrapped is expressed in a report from the House of Commons defence and external affairs subcommittee which thinks the brigade might not be able to stand any further depletion.

Three of the existing battalions are stationed in Hongkong, one in Brunei and the fifth is in Britain. One battalion is scheduled to go as a result of the Government's defence review.

The subcommittee, which recently visited Hongkong, praises the Brigade of Gurkhas as "an economical, highly effective and valuable force". The brigade has already suffered because the recent decision to withdraw armoured and artillery from Hongkong means that there is no longer any chance of joint training there. There is a "real danger", says the committee, that the Gurkhas might become fit only for internal security operations, and British officers "not no longer find a career with the Gurkhas very satisfactory".

The subcommittee complains that conditions of service for the Gurkhas leave much to be desired although they have been improved.

Gurkha wives who met the subcommittee in Hongkong were very satisfied with their living conditions, but they said the chances of a Gurkha getting married quarters were "extremely limited" until he won promotion. And promotion comes only after long service.

The subcommittee criticises the "parsimonious" attitude of

the Ministry of Defence in pointing out the extra cost involved in providing more married accommodation.

The subcommittee welcomes the defence costs agreement signed with the Hongkong Government last December. It regards it as only fair that the Hongkong Government should pay most of the costs of the garrison, since internal security is its main function.

The subcommittee says it would regret any further alteration in Britain's military presence in Hongkong which could damage confidence in the colony's future.

The report also shows concern for the security of services property in Cyprus where the Army is now protecting 99 square miles with fewer than 2,000 men.

All fixed-wing aircraft (Vulcans, Lightnings and Hercules) and anti-aircraft missiles have been withdrawn from Cyprus after the rapid rundown of forces ordered in last year's defence review. It is a "matter of concern", says the report, that the very expensive airfield at Akrotiri will now be open for only a few hours a day.

The committee was told that the base could be reinforced in time of tension to make a significant contribution to the southern flank of Nato. But reinforcements arrived, until reinforcements arrived, the airfield and radar installations, now without air defence of any kind, could be put out of action almost without opposition.

(The Third Report from the Expenditure Committee on Hongkong and Cyprus, House of Commons Paper 270 HMSO 95p.)



In the desert, 1942, watching the pursuit of the fleeing Afrika Korps.



With King George VI in the map room of his caravan headquarters.



With Mr. Winston Churchill, congratulating soldiers on the Rhine front in 1945.

Central America plans new common market

Guatemala City, March 23.—Five Central American countries will soon begin final negotiations on setting up a new common market in the area, officials here said today. They said ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua would probably meet next month to consider a draft treaty submitted to them today.

The treaty would set up a new regional economic grouping called the Central American Common Market to succeed one formed in 1960 which became dormant after a war between Honduras and El Salvador.—Reuters.

New commander takes over Hongkong forces

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, March 24
Lieutenant-General John Archer assumed command of British forces in Hongkong today, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been promoted to Commander-in-Chief of United Kingdom Land Forces after more than two years' service in the colony.

From Thursday next week the British military presence in Hongkong will be reduced to four infantry battalions (three of them Gurkhas), a Gurkha engineering squadron, five naval patrol craft and an RAF helicopter squadron.

Petrol rationing imposed in Saigon region

Saigon, March 24.—Petrol rationing was imposed today in the Saigon region. A source said that private cars would be restricted to 20 litres (just under 4½ gallons) of petrol a month.

The rationing was designed to reduce the excessive consumption of petrol in Saigon and to eliminate the black market in petrol through strict controls. The state-owned oil company recently denied rumours that there was a fuel shortage in South Vietnam.

The price of petrol varies according to whether it is distributed through state channels

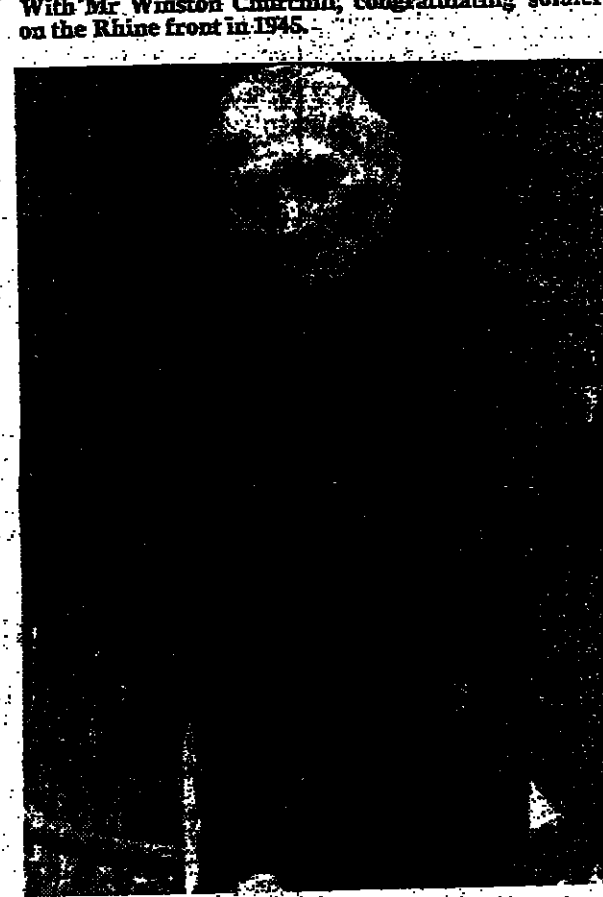
or on the free market. The rationing applies to the latter. The petrol sold at the official price of 0.5 new pisters (about 15p) a litre, is usually reserved to official distribution points. At private filling stations petrol costs doubled.

The rationing affects motor cycles and mopeds which are limited to from six to eight litres a month according to their engine capacity.

Buses, lorries and taxis will not be allowed to fill up at private petrol pumps but will probably be rationed by a quota system or by official vouchers.—Agence France-Presse.



Accepting the surrender of all German forces in North-west Germany, Holland and Denmark in May of 1945.



At his home, Isington Mill, Hampshire, in 1969.

Airline fined over Nixon payment

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 24

Branniff Airways has been fined \$300,000 (more than £150,000) by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board for any fund of about \$1m. Branniff used the fund to make an illegal \$40,000 contribution to former President Nixon's 1972 election campaign.

The fine, the heaviest ever levied on an airline, is payable for illegal payments to the board on American Airlines for its illegal contributions to Mr Nixon.

All the same Branniff may consider itself to have come off lightly, as the board's enforcement bureau first suggested that it should lose its operating certificate.

The money for Branniff's secret fund was generated by the sale of unrecorded airline tickets and was largely used to pay special rebates and excessive commissions to travel agents in South America.

The more sensational Lockheed

beed bribes case continues. Legal and technical problems are still delaying a final agreement between the company and the Securities and Exchange Commission on handling the evidence.

Disagreement centres on the degree of freedom the commission is to have in distributing secret information on who received Lockheed bribes and in which countries politicians received payments.

The United States Department of Justice and the Japanese Government have reached a formal agreement giving each country the right to use evidence and other material the other obtains in its Lockheed investigation.

Our Tokyo Correspondent writes: Japan's four main opposition parties are up in arms over the terms of the Lockheed papers agreement. They anger springs from assurances to the American Department of Justice that the names of Japanese officials and politicians involved will not be published until a full investigation is completed.

Under the agreement signed in Washington yesterday, the United States will hand over the unpublished documents, containing the names of officials who allegedly received bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The agreement stipulates that none of the material will be made public until the named officials are prosecuted in court. According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the United States has insisted on the proviso because it fears innocent individuals might suffer through a public witchhunt.

However, opposition parties reacted strongly today, claiming that President Ford's Administration and the Japanese Government intend to name a few scapegoats and withhold the identity of highly placed officials.

Trade unions held a series of big protest rallies in Tokyo tonight in support of an opposition demand that Mr Takeo Miki, the Prime Minister, renegotiate the agreement to make sure the unconditional release of all available names

Shot Arab boy is buried at night

From Our Own Correspondent
Jerusalem, March 24

Ali Hussein A-Sama, the Arab boy aged 11 who died on Monday after being shot in the head by an Israeli soldier at Bethany in the occupied West Bank last week, was buried at 2 am today at his home village of Abu Dis on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

A soldier has been in custody since the boy was shot and two other children wounded during a demonstration.

The boy's parents, other relations and villagers attended the funeral, but Arabs from outside the village and journalists were kept away by troops.

Visitors had flocked to the village from early yesterday expecting the funeral to be held in the morning. It was repeatedly delayed until the military authorities finally ruled that it must take place after midnight to minimize the danger of disorders. Three hundred villagers held a protest march against the refusal to allow the funeral to take place at the expected time.

The body was taken at midnight from Hadassah hospital, where the boy died after a four-day fight to save him, in a military vehicle.

A British television cameraman (from Visnews) who tried to film the transfer of the body had his camera taken from him and was locked up briefly in a room next to the mortuary. His film was confiscated.

Journalists and photographers were ordered out of Abu Dis by the Bethlehem district military governor before the funeral.

Mr Rockefeller in talks with Shah

Tehran, March 24.—Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller had talks with the Shah of Iran today on the Gulf island of Kish, the Iranian Press news agency said.

After years in which dissent was stifled, groups of different political tendencies are free to form Egypt absorbs its dose of democracy

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, March 24

Egyptian politicians of different trends are forming their own groups within the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), the country's only political organization, after years in which opposition to the regime was stifled.

This development is part of the dose of democracy being administered by President Sadat who has already introduced other reforms—a permanent constitution, guarantees of individual liberties, freedom of the press and the outlawing of arrest or detention unless charges are specified by the prosecutor.

The formation of political groups, better known in Egypt as platforms, is a compromise between a reestablishment of political parties and the ASU's monopoly of political activities.

The three platforms—right, centre and left—might well lead to fully fledged political parties, though this is not expected in the near future.

A report published by a committee set up to find out the best formula for political action said the general feeling was against restoring old parties or forming new ones.

Ministers are allowed to join platforms, and Mr Osman Ahmed Osman, the Housing and Reconstruction Minister, was the first minister to begin forming his own group, the centre, at his home town of Ismailia.

Observers believe, however, that many ministers would be reluctant to join any of the platforms for fear that they would become the targets of criticism in running their ministries.

Representatives of the three platforms can nominate themselves to the membership of the People's Assembly (Parliament) and organs of the ASU, including the general congress, the organization's supreme authority, and the central committee, its policy-making body.

In a recent speech President Sadat said the ASU had no authority over the platforms which were to have their own programmes.

President Sadat said the ASU's function was to safeguard three points: national unity, the inevitability of the socialist solution, and social peace with no class or alliance imposing its views on other classes or groups. The ASU has thus become a framework within which the platforms practise their political activities freely.

Mr Sadat had said he will not belong to any platform. "The head of state should be an arbitrator among all authorities. He is not to be biased. He is the safety valve protecting the masses".

The formation of the plat-

forms is being coupled with intensified efforts in every institution to pull Egypt out of its economic difficulties.

After four years with Israel the country is weighed down by huge debts, most of which are owed to the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin's refusal to reschedule these debts, estimated at more than £2,000m, and its reluctance to provide Egypt with weapons were the main reasons for Mr Sadat's decision to abrogate the friendship and cooperation agreement with Russia.

Oil-rich Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, have mounted an economic rescue operation. They are setting up a fund with an initial capital of \$1,000m (£325m) to meet Egypt's urgent needs. In addition, they are making immediate cash payments, reliably estimated at about \$700m.

The United States is also expected to supply assistance amounting to \$1,000m this year.

Expanded economic cooperation with Western European powers will be a main subject of Mr Sadat's talks in his forthcoming tour of West Germany, France, Italy and Austria.

The provision of weapons for Egypt is expected to be an important topic in Mr Sadat's discussions, particularly in France.

Recent press speculation here has centred on the likelihood of a military blockade of Cuba by Dr Kissinger's protest at a news conference yesterday that he could not be expected to reveal in advance what action was being contemplated, but he did not rule anything out.

Meanwhile, one of Dr Kissinger's senior assistants urged Congress to agree that "penalties for irresponsible Soviet behaviour" must be maintained.

Recent press speculation here has centred on the likelihood of a military blockade of Cuba by Dr Kissinger's protest at a news conference yesterday that he could not be expected to reveal in advance what action was being contemplated, but he did not rule anything out.

Meanwhile, one of Dr Kissinger's senior assistants urged Congress to agree that "penalties for irresponsible Soviet behaviour" must be maintained.

Ford review of military options over Cuba

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, March 24

President Ford is actively reviewing contingency plans for military action against Cuba, the event of its troops being used in southern Africa, a Democratic senator said today after a White House meeting.

Senator Richard Stone (Democrat, Florida) said he had raised with Mr Ford the repeated warnings of Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, that the United States would not permit Cuba to get away with another Angola.

"We mean it," the president answered, according to Mr Stone. The senator added: "All options that would fit the office are being considered".

Recent press speculation here has centred on the likelihood of a military blockade of Cuba by Dr Kissinger's protest at a news conference yesterday that he could not be expected to reveal in advance what action was being contemplated, but he did not rule anything out.

Meanwhile, one of Dr Kissinger's senior assistants urged Congress to agree that "penalties for irresponsible Soviet behaviour" must be maintained.

Recent press speculation here has centred on the likelihood of a military blockade of Cuba by Dr Kissinger's protest at a news conference yesterday that he could not be expected to reveal in advance what action was being contemplated, but he did not rule anything out.

Meanwhile, one of Dr Kissinger's senior assistants urged Congress to agree that "penalties for irresponsible Soviet behaviour" must be maintained.

Recent press speculation here has centred on the likelihood of a military blockade of Cuba by Dr Kissinger's protest at a news conference yesterday that he could not be expected to reveal in advance what action was being contemplated, but he did not rule anything out.

Meanwhile, one of Dr Kissinger's senior assistants urged Congress to agree that "penalties for irresponsible Soviet behaviour" must be maintained.

Burma colleges shut after unrest

From Our Correspondent
Rangoon, March 24

The authorities have closed down all universities and institutes of higher education throughout Burma in response to yesterday's student riots. By noon today all students had vacated their hostels.

The disturbances began with a peaceful procession in Rangoon by thousands of students marking the centenary of the birth of Thakin Kodaw Hmang, an outstanding Burmese man of letters.

The march to the government was turned into a protest

The authorities have closed down all universities and institutes of higher education throughout Burma in response to yesterday's student riots. By noon today all students had vacated their hostels.

The disturbances began with a peaceful procession in Rangoon by thousands of students marking the centenary of the birth of Thakin Kodaw Hmang, an outstanding Burmese man of letters.

The march to the government was turned into a protest

The authorities have closed down all universities and institutes of higher education throughout Burma in response to yesterday's student riots. By noon today all students had vacated their hostels.

The disturbances began with a peaceful procession in Rangoon by thousands of students marking the centenary of the birth of Thakin Kodaw Hmang, an outstanding Burmese man of letters.

The march to the government was turned into a protest

OBITUARY

FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY

Soldier who became victor of El Alamein and a legend in his own lifetime

Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, KG, GCB, DSO, whose great victory in the Western Desert in 1942 made him famous throughout the world in the course of a few days, has died at the age of 88, as announced on another page. Later in the war he was British Commander-in-Chief in the final victory over Germany in North-west Europe in 1944 and 1945.

It has been said that Montgomery never lost a battle. In its most literal sense this judgment is valid, although there were two occasions, at Enfidaville in Tunisia and on the Sangro in Italy when offensives which he conducted were checked; and it is of course true that in the airborne landing at Arnhem he failed to capture with final success and otherwise well-conceived and skilfully conducted offensive. History will almost certainly judge Montgomery amongst the great British generals. Although there were notable deficiencies in his political and strategic armory, his skill and judgment on the battlefield, together with his unique qualities of leadership were beyond question. His technical expertise and his capacity to inspire total confidence in his troops have been universally recognized. No one admired him more than the German soldiers and officers who were his enemies in battle.

After the campaign in the Western Desert he became a national figure. His stature grew throughout the Second World War and when it ended and he began to visit London from time to time from his post in Germany, crowds used to form in Whitehall and outside theatres in the hope of catching a glimpse of the great man. A Monty was one of the rare breed that became a legend in their own time.

It is no exaggeration to say that the British, not always disposed to love their generals, took Montgomery to their hearts in the heady atmosphere of the Second World War. Those who lived through the Second World War will recall that whereas up to the autumn of 1942 it had seemed to be a series of strategic withdrawals, if not outright disasters, now, at long last, there was a resounding, incontestable battle victory that had been won.

Winston Churchill, who not infrequently censured what ordinary people felt, judged the mood rightly in Volume IV of his book *The Second World War*: "... the Battle of Alamein will ever make a glorious page in British military annals. There is another reason why it will survive. It marked in fact the turning of 'the Hinge of Fate'. It may almost be said 'Before Alamein we never had a victory. After Alamein we never had a defeat'."

An Ulsterman, Bernard Law Montgomery was born on November 17, 1887, a son of the Rev Henry Montgomery, who became Bishop of Tasmania in 1889. Montgomery's childhood holds the key to the complex and often abrasive character which he became in later life. The Montgomery family were worthy of Victorian society, guardians of the high standards of unselfish devotion to public service in the Church and in the Empire. The personal philosophy of Montgomery's father is summed up in one of his remarks to his children: "You come of a family of gentlemen. You know that word does not signify mere outward refinement. It tells of a refined and noble mind to which anything dishonourable or mean or impure is abhorrent and unworthy."

Montgomery's mother was Maud, third daughter of Dean Farrar, some time Dean of Canterbury and author of *Eric, or Little by Little*. She married Henry Montgomery when she was 16 and she was a strict and often harsh disciplinarian. Bernard suffered most from her rigid routine and lack of demonstrative affection perhaps because his character was so similar to that of his mother. At a very early age his stubborn and inflexible character began to emerge, and clashes between his mother and himself were inevitable.

He began to seek compensation for his mother's lack of affection in the satisfaction of authority and leadership. Even as a child he showed a strong desire to be the leader and the winner at all games. It was only in his relationship with his father that Montgomery displayed the normal childish qualities of affection and love. Henry Montgomery was a remote and intensely spiritual man, and his turbulent son worshipped him almost as a saint; but fundamentally Montgomery's childhood was unhappy and emotionally deprived.

He was born at Kennington but he was only two years old when his father was consecrated Bishop of Tasmania. It was there that he spent the most formative years of his life. Bishop Montgomery's nature and the circumstances of his mission dictated that the head of the household and of all domestic arrangements was the mother. The regime was a fearful one, sweets were forbidden, the children rose at dawn and began lessons at 7.30 in a schoolroom built outside the house.

It was therefore a strange, complicated and unhappy childhood which returned to England in 1901, at the age of 13, when his father was appointed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London. The family went to live in a large house in Chiswick, and in January, 1902, Montgomery and his brother Donald entered St. Paul's School as day boys.

Within three years Bernard Montgomery was Captain of Rugby and a member of the cricket XI and the swimming team. All his formidable qualities of concentration and determination were harnessed to the pursuit of athletic excellence, not for its own sake, but as an activity in which his intense desire for personal power could find expression. As an ordinary member of a team he was often reluctant to become a team player, as captain he was perfectly happy. His skill at games was not matched by his academic record. He was indeed described as backward for his age; and a 1905 report on his English sums up perceptively not only the schoolboy but the man he was to become: "Tolerable, his essays are sensible, but he has no notion of style."

Even in this field, however, his inflexible determination and considerable self-confidence were not to be undermined by intellectual deficiency. He had chosen the Army class at school and intended to go to Sandhurst. He was told by his masters that to have any serious chance of getting there he must give more time to work. He therefore got down to work and passed into Sandhurst halfway down the list (or as he would prefer it, halfway up) the list of 19. At the Royal Military College his career was distinguished only by his athletic preoccupations and a taste for the kind of rough horseplay that was characteristic of the time. A notable games player he could always command a following among the more hearty and impressionable of his fellow cadets; and he became a member of a clique of a clique who did as little work as they could get away with, and who filled their leisure time in beating up people whose views or personal appearance displeased them.

This was the first serious reverse in Montgomery's military career, and as at St. Paul's, the effect upon these days of cadet and decisive. He began to work, and although his graduation from the college had been put back by six months, when he eventually passed out he was high on the list of 150 cadets, a creditable if not extremely brilliant performance. The young officer who was gazetted to The Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1908 was a strange and not altogether attractive figure. He looked rather plain and unimpressive; he was confident and greedy for only one thing in life—success and the power that brings with it.

Bravery in the First World War

Almost at once Montgomery was posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment on the North West Frontier of India at Peshawar. Here he began to lose some of his rough edges. His observations of the British soldier led him to enter the local point-to-point, although he was an indifferent horseman. After falling off at the start Montgomery remounted and charged through the ranks of a regiment of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Cavalry, and he won the Victoria Cross. After winning the race he fell off again; but he had won, and the Army loves a winner. After two years of frontier duty in the course of which he discovered, without losing an invincible belief in his own superiority, how to live harmoniously in an office mess—the most classically unheroic preparation for the role of a general in the world—he emerged as a dedicated, industrious soldier, with resilience, a certain lack of self-doubt, an ability to accept life in the saddle as the celebrated lady who decided to accept God—because on the whole it was more prudent to do so.

At the end of 1912 the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment returned to England and Montgomery began to take the first small steps in his advance to the military summit. He passed out top of the musketry course at Hythe and played hockey for the Army. Until 1914 his life was well ordered, predictable and dedicated. When the war came Montgomery fought with his regiment at the Marne and the Aisne; and at the first battle of Ypres, while leading his platoon in a bayonet charge he was seriously wounded and came near to death. For his bravery in this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and promoted to the rank of Major. The DSO for a subaltern is a rare decoration, regarded by most soldiers as a "near miss" for a Victoria Cross. This was another of the decisive moments in Montgomery's life. He had faced danger and death and conquered both.

When he left hospital he returned to France and by the end of the war he had experienced of staff work and opera-



tion command; he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the age of 30—an impressive achievement in the Army of those days, even in war. He had also been awarded the French Croix de Guerre and been mentioned in dispatches six times. The revolution against militarism which led the intellectuals of the 1920s towards pacifism predictably left Montgomery untouched. In 1920 he went to the Staff College at Camberley, an establishment at that time equally innocent of any element of intellectual inquiry. He passed out successfully although he never knew whether he had earned a good report as, according to the custom of the day, no one ever told him. However, he was posted as brigade major to the 17th Infantry Brigade stationed in Cork. In 1926, after a variety of staff appointments (including one at H.Q., 29th West Riding Division) where he ran tactical courses for officers at which he was the sole lecturer and fount of all military wisdom), he returned to the Staff College as a member of the directing staff; his industry and single-minded preoccupation with his profession of arms was beginning to pay dividends.

It was at this time that another event took place that was to have a crucial impact on the character of Montgomery. He met Betty Carver, whose husband had been killed at Gallipoli in 1915. In July 1927 they were married. Their son, David, was born in 1928 and in October, 1937, after being stung by an insect on the beach at Burnham-on-Sea, Betty Montgomery died of septicaemia after her leg had been amputated. Montgomery's short marriage had been successful and happy and his wife's death was a terrible blow. Although, with the help of close friends, he was able in time to return to his routine life, it is possible to say that in a very real sense, he never recovered from it.

In the meantime he had left Camberley again and succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion of his own regiment—the 1st Battalion of the 1st Cavalry, soldier of his generation. He took them to the Middle East, first to Palestine and then to the Suez Canal. Here he had a series of minor clashes of temperance with his colleagues and superiors, but won a reputation as "an officer of great military ability who delights in responsibility... definitely above average and should carry a high rank in the Army. He can only fail to do so if a certain high-handedness, which occasionally overtakes him, becomes too pronounced."

Appointed to the Eighth Army

From 1934 after his battalion had been moved to India until 1937, Montgomery was Chief Instructor at the Staff College in Quetta with the rank of Colonel, and after three happy and busy years he returned to England to take over command of the 9th Brigade at Portsmouth. Here he maintained his reputation as a thorn in the side of the military establishment, by letting War Department land to a regular proprietor and using the rent for garrison amenities. If the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command had been a less urbane and tolerant colleague than Archibald Wavell, Montgomery's star might have waned from that moment, such is the sacred power of Army Regulations; but in spite of his crime, Montgomery was promoted to Major-General in 1938 to command a division formed to deal with the Italian troubles in North Africa. There he heard the news which was to open the door to all his future success; he had been selected to command the 3rd Division, one of the regular divisions of the Army and part of the British Expeditionary Force formed to go to Europe when war began. After a very brief illness which brought him back to England he was told plans had changed and

that he was to go into a pool of temporarily unemployed major-generals. Characteristically he submitted the War Office his resignation and on August 23, 1939, Montgomery assumed command of the 3rd Division.

The division was part of the II Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-General A. F. Brooke, later Field Marshal Lord Alamein, who formed a high opinion of Montgomery and was to be his collaborator and occasionally his saviour in the years to come. Montgomery regarded "Brookie" as the best soldier that any nation had produced for many years. Inevitably Montgomery got himself into trouble in the first winter of the war by writing a somewhat haughty letter to his superiors in the subject, in those permissive days, extremely delicate, of venereal disease. Like the masters at St. Paul's, the Commander-in-Chief at GHQ, and Brooke, the Corps Commander, thought little of Montgomery's literary style and less of his tact. However, thanks largely to Brooke's sympathetic handling of the matter, the turbulent divisional commander escaped with a reprimand. After the evacuation from Dunkirk he commanded V and XII Corps and in late 1941 became General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Eastern Command. It was during this period of his career in England that the Montgomery legend began to take root. From these years come most of the stories of the lectures at which not only smoking but coughing was forbidden; of the contemptuous and icy reprimands; of the sudden, brutal dismissals—the endlessly repeated anecdote that fused together over the years into the familiar picture of the austere, dedicated, unsmiling, monastic, and unapproachable general. It was also in these years that Montgomery began to take hold of the imagination of the British soldier, who liked his colourful eccentricities, his informal impetuosity, his more famous refusal of martial protocol. By the summer of 1942 Montgomery was ready for what lay ahead. In August, with dispirited news arriving from Egypt, General Gort, a Desert Force Commander, was appointed to command the Eighth Army; at the moment of taking up his appointment he was killed when his aircraft was shot down by the Germans. Montgomery flew out to take over command of the Eighth Army, then holding the position at El Alamein to which it had been driven back by the Axis forces. He arrived on August 12, 1942.

At once he had to meet an attack by the German commander, Rommel, launched on August 31. The Germans were held in front of the El Alamein ridge where Auchinleck had stopped them the previous month. Rommel was compelled to break off the action on September 4. Montgomery permitted no more counter-attacks because he did not wish to interrupt preparations for his own offensive or to use troops whose general standard of training was still not high. The defensive victory, however, raised the Army's spirit and gave it confidence in its new commander.

Churchill and the War Cabinet now began to see Montgomery to expedite his own offensive, but he firmly refused and was backed by his superior in the Middle East Command, General Alexander. The Battle of El Alamein began on the night of October 23. The enemy's strongly fortified position, covered by thick minefields, lay between the sea and the impassable Qattara Depression, so that only frontal assault was possible. Montgomery's skill and the determination of his newly inspired troops combined to open a gap in Rommel's defences through which the British armoured forces began a hasty retreat. Montgomery changed the direction of his thrusts whenever he met strong opposition. The breach was fully opened by November 2, and the enemy was then heavily defeated in an armoured battle in the northern sector. Rommel began a hasty retreat under air bombardment, which cost him thousands of vehicles.

In this centre and south the greater number of his forces, here chiefly Italian, were captured.

A rapid pursuit followed in which Eighth Army's progress was governed almost entirely by the factor of supply. It reached Tripoli on January 23, 1943, just in time to make use of the port; if it had failed to take the place within another two days it would probably have been compelled to drive back on its supplies. Meanwhile the enemy forces made their way back over the Tunisian frontier to join hands with the forces approaching from the British and Americans in that theatre.

Montgomery fought four more battles in North Africa: Medenine on March 6, when Rommel attacked his forward corps and was beaten off with serious loss; in tanks; the Mareth line, the old French frontier, which began on March 20; Wadi Akarit on April 6, and Endiari, where he was partially checked in the mountains. Troops were then withdrawn from the Eighth Army to aid the First in the area of Tunis where the terrain was easier. The victory which First Army then gained completely crushed the German and Italian forces and brought about a general capitulation. Montgomery had been promoted to the substantive rank of lieutenant-general on October 17, 1942. A few weeks later, on November 11, he was promoted general for service in the field. On the same day he was created KCB.

His next task was the invasion of Sicily, in which the Eighth Army operated in concert with the United States Seventh. Indeed one of the features of the campaign was the personal rivalry between Montgomery and Patton. Although the American reached Messina first, Montgomery won the battle behind the scenes. Though he was only one of the Army commanders, he had over his head a land force commander-in-chief in General Alexander and a supreme allied commander in General Eisenhower. He succeeded in getting the whole plan of the campaign, in arranging that the Americans should land side by side with his own troops in the Gulf of Gela instead of at the north-west corner of the island. Though there were fierce fighting, the plain south and south-west of Enna and on both flanks of the mountain, the campaign lasted only 38 days after the landing on July 10.

The Allies return to Europe

The Eighth Army began the Italian campaign by landing near Reggio in the early hours of September 3. An armistice with Italy was announced five days later, but the Germans were large forces in the country were determined to fight for it. Having made contact with the United States Fifth Army, which had been heavily engaged on the Salerno beaches, Montgomery switched to a large force of his own, where he took under his command other forces which had landed at Tarranto and Bari. He fought his way up the coast, exploiting small seaborne landings behind the enemy's flank with great skill, won a fierce and bloody battle of the Sangro, but was checked by the winter at the end of the year. A short distance north of the river, Montgomery believed that the Allies had only themselves to blame for the delay—no master plan; no grip on the situation; no administrative muddle—the classic "dog's breakfast" of Monty's colloquial vocabulary. He was not sorry to leave Italy on appointment to command the 21st Army Group for the invasion of north-west Europe from England.

Montgomery was placed in command of all British and American forces for the landing and the battle to secure the beachhead, but it was understood that the allies would not come from their bridgehead the Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, would assume direct command of the land forces and Montgomery would remain in command of the Army group Commander. Again he exercised influence in modifying the plan, which was considerably strengthened by his interlocking the British headquarters in the Elks Master's room at St. Paul's—which entered for the first time as Commander-in-Chief—he began to express his own views and personality on the planning for the invasion. As one disenchanted general put it, the gentlemen were out and the ladies were coming in. Though he had no direct say in the planning, Montgomery was still determined that the European campaign—cold, clinical and meticulously thought-out—One of his outstanding characteristics was that no commands, no persuasion, no pressure, no would induce him to act upon a plan in which he did not believe or with resources he did not consider adequate.

Though the landing on June 6 was bitterly opposed by the enemy under the command of Montgomery's old adversary Rommel, and though there were moments of doubt, the outset the operation was a full success. It was the intention of Montgomery to contain the largest possible numbers of the enemy's forces in the west, in front of the British Army group on the left, while the Americans broke through from the Cotentin peninsula. The whole of the invasion on Caen, was then to make a great right wheel and drive the enemy up against the Seine.

This programme was in its broad lines adhered to, though some of the individual British attacks were disappointing and costly. The long-drawn-out fighting aroused anxiety at home and even among senior officers in the field.

Many believed that after the Montgomery had failed; but he never lost his nerve. After American breakthroughs took place on July 25, Montgomery completely surprised the Germans then launched a deeper, a counter offensive on August 7 at Mortain in the direction of the coast at Avranches, with the object of cutting the American forces to the sea. It played into the hands of Montgomery, who mounted what was probably the last of the great classic land battles ever to be seen in Europe. He at once ordered the American high command to wheel south and the Canadian Army to accentuate its thrusts southward in order to envelop the enemy force in a sack. After a fierce struggle, which he achieved, and the Germans in the "Falaise Pocket" were largely destroyed.

This operation had not held up the allied advance on the Seine. Eisenhower now decided that the moment had come for him to take over operational command of the land forces; and for Montgomery to step down. This would in any case have been demanded by American public opinion in view of American strength now in the theatre, but it was disappointing to Montgomery, who had confidence in his ability to continue the rest of the enemy. It was all the more disappointing because it was the latest of the two different Eisenhower proposals, a general advance on a broad front, whereas Montgomery believed that he could end this war with one bold, decisive stroke. He wanted to mass a striking force of a million men on the narrowest front possible on the left wing, transport and fuel and drive it forward to the Rhine in the region of the Ruhr.

After long and bitter controversy, ending in a meeting between Eisenhower and Montgomery in Monty's caravan, the supreme command of the land forces was passed to Montgomery, who was to lead the main thrust forward from the Seine. Montgomery's armour penetrating within a few days into Holland through Belgium. But an airborne operation conducted by his own troops, which was to cross the great rivers of Holland and land to secure the passage of the third, the Lower Rhine. The armies were now at the end of their tether, and Montgomery's strategy, which he devoted his energies to opening the port of Antwerp, captured intact, but useless while the Germans clung to its approaches from the sea. Meanwhile American progress to the Rhine had been slow, though it continued by slow steps through the worsening November weather.

In December the enemy struck back. His thrust cut deep into the Ardennes, and a very awkward situation arose. Montgomery, given command of the American forces north of the German-made salient, though many senior American officers strongly objected. Monty's bearing was not to say the least, tactful. This was the culmination of a period of friction, the controversy of which Montgomery was, inevitably, the centre. There were those who believed that he had failed in the Normandy fighting—and it is true that when Eisenhower took over the supreme command, Monty lost much of his zeal and dash. Now he returned to his finest form and utterly destroyed the German offensive. His public relations operation, however, was less successful and a fester. Angry American quarters began to murmur in another showdown between Montgomery and Eisenhower. Eisenhower, of course, won; but he was as magnanimous in his victory as Monty was gracious in accepting it. As soon as the German offensive had been checked, the salient smoothed out and the "misunderstandings" with the Americans removed, Montgomery returned to his own efforts to reach the Rhine.

And this led to some of the hardest fighting of the campaign, but once it was achieved the rest proved relatively easy. For the second time the Germans had fought their battle with a great river behind them and could not renew the struggle on the Rhine. The passage of the Rhine, the most difficult, except as a problem of engineering and administration. Once it had been accomplished the 21st Army Group headed by Montgomery was to follow on May 2 troops to the Baltic. Army group reached Wismar, on the Baltic, and made contact with the Russians the next day. On the 4th, on Luneburg Heath, all the German forces in north-west Germany, Holland and Denmark surrendered to Field Marshal Montgomery. His own account of his campaigns has appeared in his two books *El Alamein* and *The Battle of the Bulge*.

British C-in-C in postwar Germany

Montgomery was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces of Occupation, Military Governor of the British Zone, and British Member of the Allied Control Council of all Germany. He met the Russians on friendly terms and got on particularly well with the general Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky. He threw himself energetically into the task of restoring communications, reopening the Ruhr mines and demobilizing German land workers to help the German people. He was a capable Military Governor, leaving in his customary style, the administration to able subordinates under broad directives. His chief interest was in the armed forces, now being rapidly demobilized and going through the difficulties, material and moral, which such a situation inevitably entails.

He remained in Germany for about a year, and in June 1946 entered the War Office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to Brooke. Many doubted the wisdom of

the choice believing that he was not as well fitted for this appointment as for high command in the field. They disliked his mannerisms; they found his eccentricities unattractive; they feared that he would be at loggerheads with the other two services; that he would seek personal glorification. Alanbrooke remarked to a friend: "I don't see why I should be so keen to think that this fellow will happen if Monty becomes CIGS; I am perfectly sure they will not."

A peerage had been conferred on Montgomery in the New Year Honours of 1946. He had attained the rank of Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, of Hindhead in the County of Surrey. In 1945 he had been advanced from KCB to GCB. In December 1946 he received a distinctive mark of royal favour when he was installed a Knight of the Garter.

The controversial autobiography

Montgomery was indeed far from being as good a CIGS as he had been a commander, but his qualities were such that they enabled him to do valuable work in spite of his inability to act as a member of a team. He was a superb tactician. He came under criticism about the number and length of his tours abroad, but he felt that in those years of confusion he ought to see all he could on the spot, in contact with the Minister of Defence, the then Mr. A. V. Alexander, were appalling, and Montgomery later savaged the unfortunate politician in his memoirs.

Alexander, for his part, distrusted and disliked Montgomery, who, late in 1948, was "released" to take up the international appointment of Military Chairman of the Western Union Commanders-in-Chief. In face of the threatening attitude of Soviet Russia, he had fought a hard battle in favour of a "continental" strategy in which the British Army should take the maximum part, and won it. Thus, in the formation of Western Union his role had been almost as vital as that of his ally, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

The start was good. Nations which had appeared to be thoroughly disheartened and without defence policies, still less a united policy, became more confident. Coordination of ideas and information, frequent inspections and frequent changes of visits, tactical study on the ground—all these proved invaluable. The organization was, however, at best a stoppage, and an insecure one at that.

In a lecture in 1949 Montgomery said significantly that the real difficulties of such an organization began when generalities were left behind and the hour for decisions arrived. He hinted that the machinery of western defence needed fresh fuel. What actually happened was that it was absorbed into a system far more powerful and dynamic and with far stronger powers of command, in the initiation of which Montgomery again played a big part.

In March, 1951, he became Deputy Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In the role of General Eisenhower's commander of the allied forces of Nato in Europe. In this new role Montgomery accomplished some of his best peace-time work. The role was not, however, precisely that which his title implied. It was a role of great simplicity, indeed he often over-simplified in a manner alien to the more sophisticated academic mind; but he went straight to the heart of the matter and in doing so he sometimes missed the subtleties of emphasis that might have avoided personal friction, just as often he reached by intuition solutions which his staff officers had tried to reach after long and study. They were solutions of the sort which, once reached, appeared obvious to everyone.

He made some enemies along the way—and they were not all Germans and Italians. Many of his colleagues—political and military—found great amusement in his personality distasteful. They thought his eccentricities of dress, his preoccupation with personal publicity and his florid, evangelical messages to troops exaggerated and unwelcome. But he was about. He grasped the importance to the soldier in the ranks of good public relations, and he expected to be respected and admired. Few troops who served under his command were not inspired by "Monty" who knew what he wanted and went all out to get it.

His nature years he was obviously near to pulsing himself and deplored untidiness or unpunctuality in others. His unhappy childhood; his early lack of rapport with his mother; and the tragedy of his wife's death made him a lonely, lonely and complicated man. But he was, above everything, a soldier. It was, in the mud, the snow or the dust, in the fear, the pain and the blood that he was at his greatest. He killed the enemy coldly and efficiently; but for the lives of his own soldiers he was generous. He was meticulous in preparation and in execution. He knew his dark trade better than anyone else in his time. Perhaps his greatest single virtue as a soldier was his sense of "balance". Like the great athlete he would have liked to be, he was always poised in battle, able to work out his plans however the enemy reacted; and if afterwards he was ready too often to say that everything had gone exactly as he had planned, there was more truth in the boast than in his own criticisms. The essence of his personal philosophy was that true freedom was having the liberty to do what you ought, not what you want. History will in time deliver its verdict on Montgomery the soldier; until it does, he will be most remembered as a national figure, but, even by those far removed in spirit or in sympathy from the profession of arms, as the last of the great battlefield commanders.

and September, 1961, in Africa in November, 1953, and January, 1962, and to Central America in December, 1961. His account of these wars was published in his *Three Campaigns*, published in 1962. Two of the more significant judgments of this book were that the "key to the peace of the world lies in China" and the "British should not become entangled in the political systems of Europe by joining the Common Market."

At the beginning of 1963 Montgomery saw the need for a military reform which he had consistently advocated for many years, and which is now virtually complete—the re-organization of defence under a single central Ministry, and the abolition of the three separate service Ministries. In a speech in the House of Lords he summed up characteristically that it had come too late. By this time Montgomery was deeply involved in preparing his *History of Warfare*. This was a monumental work of research—undoubtedly not all Montgomery's own. Indeed, he was in the habit of telling friends to concentrate on the first two chapters and the last—I wrote those myself. The book was published in 1968, and although its critical reception was mixed it sold well. Meanwhile in 1967 Montgomery returned to the battlefields of the Western Desert to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Alamein. He was warmly received by the Egyptians and his week-long tour ended with a lecture to about 150 generals and senior officials at the Nasser Higher Military Academy in Cairo.

Montgomery spent the last years of his life quietly in his Hampshire home, at Hindhead, which he loved, and ruling his small household and his visitors with a firm military hand. From time to time he emerged for a public occasion, which he considered important enough to disturb the routine of his evening years. Although he had to refuse on medical advice an invitation to be a pall-bearer at the funeral of Winston Churchill in 1965, he was present in 1963 at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, at the funeral of his old chief, Field Marshal Lord Alexander. In the same year, at the age of 82, he carried the Sword of Honour at the Opening of Parliament, and no debate in the House of Lords was complete without his trenchant contributions, delivered from somewhere near the exact centre of the chamber, five benches, but often turning his own front bench colleagues pale with apprehension.

A great battlefield commander

By the most exacting standards, Montgomery was an outstanding general. He was named the three greatest generals in history he answered with imprecise precision: "The other two were Alexander the Great and Napoleon." It will be his military and administrative achievements and his grasp of the validity of this half-serious, half-mocking remark. Certainly he was unique in the parade of great commanders. His military thinking combined immense conviction with clarity of expression and great simplicity. His method was to reduce a problem to its bare essentials—indeed he often over-simplified in a manner alien to the more sophisticated academic mind; but he went straight to the heart of the matter and in doing so he sometimes missed the subtleties of emphasis that might have avoided personal friction, just as often he reached by intuition solutions which his staff officers had tried to reach after long and study. They were solutions of the sort which, once reached, appeared obvious to everyone.

He made some enemies along the way—and they were not all Germans and Italians. Many of his colleagues—political and military—found great amusement in his personality distasteful. They thought his eccentricities of dress, his preoccupation with personal publicity and his florid, evangelical messages to troops exaggerated and unwelcome. But he was about. He grasped the importance to the soldier in the ranks of good public relations, and he expected to be respected and admired. Few troops who served under his command were not inspired by "Monty" who knew what he wanted and went all out to get it.

His nature years he was obviously near to pulsing himself and deplored untidiness or unpunctuality in others. His unhappy childhood; his early lack of rapport with his mother; and the tragedy of his wife's death made him a lonely, lonely and complicated man. But he was, above everything, a soldier. It was, in the mud, the snow or the dust, in the fear, the pain and the blood that he was at his greatest. He killed the enemy coldly and efficiently; but for the lives of his own soldiers he was generous. He was meticulous in preparation and in execution. He knew his dark trade better than anyone else in his time. Perhaps his greatest single virtue as a soldier was his sense of "balance". Like the great athlete he would have liked to be, he was always poised in battle, able to work out his plans however the enemy reacted; and if afterwards he was ready too often to say that everything had gone exactly as he had planned, there was more truth in the boast than in his own criticisms. The essence of his personal philosophy was that true freedom was having the liberty to do what you ought, not what you want. History will in time deliver its verdict on Montgomery the soldier; until it does, he will be most remembered as a national figure, but, even by those far removed in spirit or in sympathy from the profession of arms, as the last of the great battlefield commanders.

USO في الامم

PARLIAMENT, March 24, 1976

Nation threatened by minority dedicated to corruption-bishop

House of Lords

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) called attention to the weakness of the law with regard to obscene publications and indecent displays and the need to strengthen it to make it more effective.

He said all past experience of legislation had shown the difficulty of getting the right balance between freedom of expression on the one hand and reasonable control of pornography on the other. The law was failing, despite the best efforts of the police and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

There was wide anxiety, especially among those with young families, at the increasing volume of increasingly offensive pornography produced for public display.

What was new was the huge expansion of the industry helped by modern means of communication and the strength of the financial interests behind it. Modern production methods gave rise to a flood of material which appeared on every street corner.

Pornography had a corrupting effect. Young people, especially teenagers, were vulnerable. It took the mind of this seductive stuff. As with any other potentially dangerous substance, there should be legal relaxation until there was convincing evidence that it was safe to do so.

The weakness of the 1959 Act was the definition of obscenity as the tendency to deprave and corrupt. That sounded reasonable, but in the courts it had proved to be difficult to prove.

That should be dropped and the Act should be based on a general meaning of the word obscene, and obscenity should be left to a jury to decide. To that effect, the law should be reformed so that it was grossly offensive to contemporary standards of decency.

Lord Soper (Lab) said the introduction of legislation to deal with obscenity was a very civilized process. Unless sex was regarded with a sense of responsibility then it was deleterious and its effects dangerous.

There was a well recognized relationship between sexual frivolity and violence. It was a reasonable argument case for strengthening the law by the recognition that as it stood it carried ideas which were basically unwholesome.

Viscount Norwich (L) said pornography was here and Parliament could not legislate it away. What Parliament could do was to try to keep it within reasonable bounds.

If Parliament tried to legislate it away it would be swept under the carpet and a black market in pornography would be created.

Lord Carr of Hadley, for the Opposition, said in a maiden speech, that one did not have to be a prude to think that many of the displays and indecent advertisements were offensive to ordinary people, particularly parents of young children.

That sort of display did not liberate anyone, rather it served to enslave and enslave to pornography. It was not freedom but a commercial assault on the freedom of the majority.

That was the basic case for having an up-to-date and enforceable law to control indecent displays. It was not a case of censoring what people chose to read or see, but of protecting people, who had to read without choice, that was seriously offensive to them.

A new law was not because of a desire to see a new principle of restriction but because the present law, the Obscene Publications Act, was inadequate to fulfil its declared objective of protecting literature and strengthening the law concerning pornography.

The Earl of Longford (Lab) said that pornography was always squalid and often positively evil. In various degrees it should offend everyone. It was almost always a cause of moral damage to the young and vulnerable. No sane person doubted that the national diet of pornography could cover the moral level of the nation.

At present the cards were heavily stacked on the side of the pornographer. It was an Act made for the pornographer, not for the citizen.

A law on pornography or obscenity was needed to give reasonable effect to the public standards of the time. The law should be amended to establish that the meaning of the word obscene should no longer be interpreted as giving a more natural meaning. The first step was to reactivate the 1963 Indecent Displays Act.

The borderline between soft and hard porn was ill-defined. Doctors sometimes said that children, boys and girls, who after reading pornographic literature were bewildered by it and worried whether they were normal.

The Bishop of Wakefield said in the general trend of obscenity and pornography enough was enough. We have arrived at the point (he said) at which we have to ask ourselves how long can we continue to call ourselves a civilized nation. In so far as civilization is the pursuit of excellence, loyalty to moral values and concern for the wellbeing of its weakest members, the responsible use of freedom and reverence for truth, beauty and goodness how far can we go before these precious values are destroyed and replaced by violence, sadism, perversion and those things which debase man made in the image of God.

There are those (he went on) who would deny that we are any longer a Christian country, although we are still a good deal more Christian than we are. But there are those who would deny that we are a civilized country.

What was not in line with what was not, between what was and what was not. Different people reacted in different ways. All judgments were subjective. In considering the extent to which the grounds of his harmful effect, it was desirable that the law should be evidence about the possible effects pornography might have on the personality.

The debate was concluded. The Consolidated Bill (No 2) Bill was read the second time. House adjourned, 9.5 pm.

European union and elections likely topics at EEC summit

House of Commons

Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Birmingham, Spacknall, Lab) in a statement about business to be taken in the Council of Ministers of the European Community during April, said: The heads of government of the member states will meet in London on April 1 and 2. There is no formal agenda for these meetings, but on this occasion the Ministers will discuss the European Community report on the state of the Community, the European Assembly, and unemployment in the Community are among the subjects likely to be discussed.

At present five meetings of the Council of Ministers are proposed for April. Foreign and finance ministers will meet together on April 5; foreign ministers on April 6; agriculture ministers on April 7; and social affairs ministers on April 8. Ministers will also meet on April 9.

There will be an informal meeting of finance ministers on April 10. Ministers at the joint foreign and finance council will consider the external financial commitments of the Community and will undertake an overall review of the Community budgetary questions.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

Community participation in the international fund for agricultural development food aid following the world food conference and relations between the European Communities and non-governmental organizations and the development of cooperation.

The informal meeting of finance ministers will discuss unemployment.

Social affairs ministers will have an exchange of views in preparation for the world employment conference, and will also consider the employment situation in the Community.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Opposition spokesman on Europe (Mid Oxon, C) in a statement about business to be taken in the Council of Ministers of the European Community during April, said: The heads of government of the member states will meet in London on April 1 and 2. There is no formal agenda for these meetings, but on this occasion the Ministers will discuss the European Community report on the state of the Community, the European Assembly, and unemployment in the Community are among the subjects likely to be discussed.

At present five meetings of the Council of Ministers are proposed for April. Foreign and finance ministers will meet together on April 5; foreign ministers on April 6; agriculture ministers on April 7; and social affairs ministers on April 8. Ministers will also meet on April 9.

There will be an informal meeting of finance ministers on April 10. Ministers at the joint foreign and finance council will consider the external financial commitments of the Community and will undertake an overall review of the Community budgetary questions.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

At the foreign affairs council ministers are likely to discuss the progress of the Community Council election to the European Assembly, and to discuss the problems of the Community in the light of the results of the election.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Mr Hattersley said that the Government was committed to the principle of free trade and that it was not in the interests of the United Kingdom to support any form of protectionism.

Opinion of Scots who reside in England

House of Commons

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid Sussex, C) asked whether the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Leslie Spragg (St Helens, Lab) asked whether the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Mr Henry Ewing (Under Secretary, Scottish Office, Glasgow, Lab) said that the Secretary of State for Scotland was making any attempt to reach an understanding with the Scottish Government on the devolution of powers to the Scottish Parliament.

Elections to state boards not wanted

House of Commons

Mr Robert Crier (Keighley, Lab) was refused leave by 144 votes to 132 to move a motion to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Mr Crier said that he had not achieved a system of administration in the nationalized industries which had given the workers a say in the management of the industry. He said that he wanted to bring in a Bill to make provision for the election of the members of the boards of nationalized industries.

Law Report March 24 1976

Court of Appeal

No expert evidence to prove public good

Regina v Stanforth
Before Lord Justice Bridge,
and Justice Shaw and Mr Justice
Widgery

A defendant charged with possessing obscene articles for publication for gain contrary to section 2(1) of the Obscene Publications Act, 1959, may not call expert evidence in support of a defence under section 4(1) that the publication was for the public good. The defence had asked to call an expert witness to argue that "the object of general concern" was the psychological health of the community. The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by Donald Stanforth and Margaret Edith Jordan against their convictions for possessing obscene articles for gain, at Northampton Crown Court (Judge McGreor) and at Swansea Crown Court (Judge Pitchford).

Section 4 provides: "(1) A person shall not be convicted of an offence under section two of this Act... if it is proved that the publication of the article in question is justified as being for the public good on the ground that it is in the interests of science, literature, art or learning, or of other objects of general concern. (2) It is hereby declared that the opinion of experts as to the literary, artistic, scientific or other merits of an article may be admitted in any proceedings under this Act either to establish or to dispute the said ground."

Mr John Mortimer, QC, and Mr John Gorman, QC, and Mr Brian Moran for the Crown. Mr Geoffrey Robertson (who did not appear below) for Mrs Jordan. R. G. Waterhouse, QC, and Mr Christopher Nichols for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE, reading the judgment of the court, said at June, 1973, police seized a newspaper's shop owned by Mr Stanforth in Northampton quantity of films, books and magazines which had been freely sold to the public and the seizure of the material constituted offences alleged in the indictment. The facts were similar in case of Mrs Jordan, who had a shop in Swansea. There was no doubt that the publications in each case covered a wide range of "hard pornography" as that word was commonly understood. In each case it was proposed on behalf of the respective defendant to raise a defence of "public good" pursuant to section 4(1) and to support it by expert evidence. It was submitted that the evidence was admissible pursuant to section 4(2). In each case the judge ruled the evidence inadmissible, and it was argued on appeal that the ruling was erroneous in law.

general concern. That was clearly a limiting phrase qualifying the nature of the public good which could be set up as justifying the publication of obscene material. It followed that the concluding words "or of other objects of general concern" were not to be construed as embracing everything which could be said to confer some benefit on the public. Even if the "other objects" were not necessarily to be regarded as objects of general concern, those of knowledge and aesthetics, those of literature and so on, ie, branches of knowledge and aesthetics, those other objects must be such as not only conducing to the public good but were of concern to members of the public generally. The proposition advanced by Mr Mortimer that whatever was for the public good was ipso facto a matter of general concern involved a false syllogism. The disposal of sewage was no doubt for the public good but it was not a matter which affected the generally of the public was concerned. The theme of Dr Haward's intended evidence was that obscene material was beneficial to those who were sexually repressed or perverted or deviant. It might be so, but that did not make its publication an object of general concern.

That analysis went a long way towards demonstrating that the defence which Dr Haward's evidence was intended to maintain was itself irrelevant as lying outside the scope of section 4(1). That was powerfully reinforced both by an analysis of the language of section 4(2) with respect to admissibility and by considering the wider implications of the construction of section 4 urged on behalf of the defendant in the context of the Act as a whole. The expert evidence which was made admissible by section 4(2) was as to the literary, artistic, scientific or other merits of an article. The question to be asked was: What are the merits of the article per se? and not: What are the possible results of its dissemination? Thus a painting might be lewd but its artistic merit might be such a high order as to transcend or redeem the objectionable character of the subject matter. So also a book might be salacious and yet possess such style and quality as to make it of value as literature. Those intrinsic merits were matters on which the informed opinions of experts might afford assistance to a jury, who could weigh those opinions in making their own direct judgment of the subject matter.

The point at which the argument for the defendants ultimately broke down was when it had to be conceded (as it was by Mr Mortimer) that the expert evidence sought to be advanced commended the merits, not of any particular publication, but of virtually all pornographic material. It followed that the "merits" to which the expert evidence related and which were relied on to justify the publication under section 4, were not to be found in any quality of the published material which transcended or redeemed its possible obscenity, but were inherent in the selfsame quality as that which was relied upon by the prosecution to establish under section 1 that the material was obscene.

The inescapable logic of the argument was that pornographic material, which the jury might find to have a tendency to deprave and corrupt some people, might nevertheless be commended to them on the ground that pornography as such was beneficial to others, namely the sexually inadequate, the deviant and the perverted, and that that it was an object of "general concern" that pornographic publications should be freely available.

Evidence advanced in support of such an argument could not conceivably be within the intended scope of the language used by Parliament in section 4. To hold otherwise would be to say that Parliament had provided by section 4 an opportunity for every jury to decide for itself as a matter of general public policy whether obscene material should or should not be subject to any restraint upon publication under the law. That could not possibly be a proper subject for debate in the jury room. If the argument was well founded and the experts were right in the opinion they were expressing in support of it, it could only lead to the conclusion that the Obscene Publications Act, 1959, was self-defeating and should be repealed. The social arguments for and against maintaining a legal restraint on pornography were proper subjects for public and parliamentary debate. But while the present legislation remained in force, the court's duty was to apply it and not allow it to be ingeniously subverted.

L. R. v Kneller (Publishing etc) Ltd [1973] AC 451. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest said (at p. 462) that Parliament, in assigning to the jury the task of deciding whether or not a publication was obscene and corrupt, had "doubtless done so with the knowledge that there is every likelihood that the collection of a body of expert evidence on the subject of obscenity and corruption would reflect the current view of society". The difficulty, which became increasingly apparent, was to know what was the current view of society. In times past there was probably a general consensus of opinion on the subject, but almost certainly there was none today. The jury's formidable task, with no other guidance than section 1, was to determine where the line should be drawn. How they approached that responsibility, it was doubtful, in the present climate of opinion, whether their verdicts could be expected to maintain any reasonable degree of consistency. But so long as juries bore the responsibility, they should be free to apply their own good sense and not be diverted from it by the irrelevant opinions of experts. In both cases the disputed evidence was rightly ruled inadmissible. The court certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in their decision but refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords. The point certified was: "Whether, upon the true construction of section 4 of the Obscene Publications Act, expert evidence is admissible in support of a defence under that section, to the effect that pornographic material is psychologically beneficial to persons with sexual tendencies in that it relieves their sexual tensions and may divert them from anti-social activities."

Below right: The most famous name in postwar couture is that of Christian Dior, but even this elevated house now finds it worth its while to produce a proportion of impeccably made ready-to-wear clothes to complement the made-to-order side. Two outfits chosen from the Spring Collection. Elegant pinstripe trouser suit from the Diorling collection. Square-shaped double breasted jacket with slightly padded shoulders, worn with straight trousers which gather at the waist. Sizes 10-18. Colours navy/white, chocolate/white, white and black stripes. £93, from Christian Dior, 9 Conduit Street, W1. Hilder Hanson Nottingham, Edna May Hughes, Marlow, Bucks. Cobble, Old Portsmouth.

White crepe tie neck blouse from a selection at £39. Other colours black and navy. Navy and white cross-hatched, £10. Other colours camel and grey with white. Dior pochette £15. Blue and white earrings and twisted bangles, £17.75 and £20. All are from the boutique in Conduit Street. Court shoes by Charles Jourdan, 47 Brompton Road, SW3.

A tabard slit at the sides, and drawn in at the waist, is worn over a narrow dress. Made in pure silk chiffon, it was chosen from a range of evening dresses in many prints and colours, Sizes 10-14, exclusively from the Dior boutique, 2230 Feather hose are dyed to match the print, and are bought separately. Sandals by Charles Jourdan.

Drawing by Peter Watson



Fashion

Prudence Glynn

The great traditions of English tailoring—for women—which were a backbone of our own couture are carried on by Sandra Weinberg at her hon. Ladies Habits. Mrs Weinberg (right) worked as a fashion journalist on *Queen*, then with Lady Rensington at Yves St Laurent and in 1974 she opened Ladies Habits in Holland Park. Her tailor is Japanese, and her partner and adviser the celebrated Douglas Hayward, tailor to the royal stars. The suit she wears was inspired by a picture of Christabel Russell (Lady Amptill), who has recently died, and who herself had a famous dress shop before the last war. Made to measure this suit will take three to four weeks. Available in various colours. From her shop, Ladies Habits, 5 Cafe Street, Chelsea Green, London SW3. Tel: 01 351 7321, at £220.



Photograph by Dick Polak



Is this the end of haute couture?

I have a theory that high fashion in terms of mass interest will one day be seen to be a phenomenon of the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. The origins of the phenomenon are logical enough; the creation of great new wealth through industry for a class with no aristocratic or country traditions of how to spend it; the urbanization of the population; the technological developments in machinery for clothing, and the vigorous opportunism of retailers and purveyors of clothing who recognized a new consumer avenue when they looked down one.

Within that 75 years, 1900 to 1939 forms one distinct period because along with many other aspects of life which were irremediably altered by the Second World War the very essence of couture suffered a change. Until 1939 haute couture retained the art of the personal. Great style was an individual thing between designers and clients and even if there was a general direction for silhouette there remained infinite variations and interpretations of it within the acceptable trend. After the war, couture was revived in France as an economic expedient and the de-personalization process began. Couturiers started dressing women they had never seen—the customers of the great store buyers, mostly American, who could afford the prices without which it was impossible to maintain the standards of workmanship. But dress, the most personal of all creative art forms, still demanded personalities to promote it, and so the designers took over the automatic role that their customers had had in the past. They were feted, and promoted and introduced in person and in print to millions of women. The commercialization process had begun.

Traditional couture week the following January journalists and buyers were rigorously screened for entry or exclusion, a process which caused no little heartache at the time. The ramp of fashion from the street, fashion for the mass, was in our ears. Autocracy was finished. Hence the exhibition which opens today at the Victoria and Albert Museum is of sociological as well as aesthetic and historical interest. Produced for the Scottish Arts Council by the V and A, and viewable until May 9, the new exhibition celebrates haute couture between 1900 and 1939, and a galaxy of nobles it is, too. The most immediate and pressing criticism is of the presentation, which is upon dummies of quite extraordinary drabness, all with nasty cross little faces and deplorable hair.

The clothes—including some of the most famous of Schiaparelli and some of the least expected Balenciaga (one oyster satin dress has so many pieces of material let into the hem to get the shape one wonders whether he was as hard pressed for cloth as the Tailor of Gloucester). Certainly there can be no snippets left larger than to make ribbons for mops for mice. I found the flaccid Chanel Jersey suit and the grey grey Vionnet poncho and dress the most interesting constructionally. Mostly what one is struck by is the naïveté of the construction—so much loving hand labour and such a messy end. The mustard coat by Poiret, cut from two identical halves of fabric and fastened on each hip is a masterpiece though.

The fashion photographs which make up the show are splendid, and include one of a Duchess de Gramont photographed by Edward Steichen in 1924. She must have been related to the equivocal figure Elizabeth who appears in the biography of the lesbian American painter, Romaine Brooks, which I have recently read. Her dress could do with a better fastening, too (it was of course pre-war days) but the most innocent photograph must be the one of a hideous pair of shoes photographed in 1925 on a pair of large feet below fat legs whereon the stockings form a distinct wrinkle at the ankle, and the hem of the skirt is puerally lifted to show a nasty strip of bias binding.

The most interesting aspect of the exhibition is the sense of individual choice and style and of leisure privilege with which the dresses and the photographs are redolent. That this is a period which awakens memories for many people I discovered when I wrote recently about the Farebrother dresses. At one what might call the other end

of the spectrum, one reader wrote to tell me that her mother had a wicker seamstress for Blouses of Salisbury and then for Bradleys in London. When Edward VII died in 1910 and the firm had to make mourning clothes quickly, the girls worked from 8 am to 9.30 at night, with an hour for lunch and half an hour for tea, six days a week for six shillings per week (a penny an hour). In addition, if a lady of the Glean wanted to wear the garment for marines next day the girl had to wait while it was tried on in case it needed alterations. This reader recalls that her mother always said that if she had a dozen girls she would have put none of them into the rag trade.

Another reader remembers Madame Clapham only too well, and if you think of the old-fashioned, you are in for a shock. Autocracy was alive and well in Hull too. Confronted with a London-made dress which her customer had the temerity to want altered, and which had bows all down the front, Madame had a drab town, it was not, though it had a formal and "taste" in which Madame's word was law. As a matter of fact I think a lot of women secretly regret the passing of Madame and her like. Nothing promotes confidence so much as knowing that you have not had to employ your own possibly poor taste buds in getting yourself up for the world's eyes.

I am also in a position to introduce the interested to one or two small collections of personal clothes for sale as a result of my revelations of the Farebrother trunk, but possibly the most fascinating piece of social reportage, only fractionally predating the period, is an article which was sent to me some while before in which, writing in 1898, a woman explains to her less competent sisters how they may dress on £5 per year (which is a lot more than the seamstresses had to live on).

Hannah B. Miller, however, considered it a pittance "when the more fortunate will have £20 at her disposal". But she is sure one can be clothed for this cost in a ladylike way and adds that being able to sew is a great advantage. Usefulness, durability and suitability must be the prime motives in selecting the wardrobe, which sounds a marvellous precursor of most well-intentioned advice from women's magazines ever since, and interestingly her view is that the wardrobe should be overhauled in October and April, which happens to be the classic ready-to-wear showing seasons.

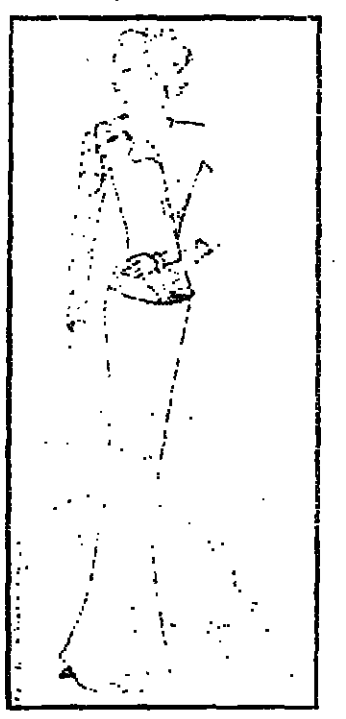
You should not put off buying until the choice is depleted in the shops, you should never buy something just because it is cheap because it will not wear, and "sales and bargain counters are not for you, my poor sisters" admonishes the redoubtable Hannah. Wearing imitations is a mistake. Wool must be pure wool—not half cotton—and silk likewise, not composed of portions of jute, or cotton or wool. "In the first place they are shams" they do not wear, soon lose their freshness and quickly appear in their true colours, lacking body and quality.

The dress is the most important item of the wardrobe and for this £2 must be set aside for better wear for one year and the next for ordinary wear descending through time from an afternoon to a morning dress. Costing is set at six yards of material at 3s. per yard—the least cost for a good cloth, be it cloth, serge or cashmere—linings for bodice and skirt 3s., trimmings 4s., making and sundries 16s.

Boots are a great consideration and to be well shod is more than half way to being well-dressed. The cost of boots (to last two years) is 12s., extra soles 2/4, summer shoes 8/- and slippers 4/-. The heels should be saved with a timely protector (?) and relegated to the kitchen and pantry when worn out. Hats will stick you for 5/- winter and summer, and a sailor hat, which can be blacked for the winter (remember, Lutin Straw Hat Dye?) is recommended. Hannah Miller's complete clothing list reads: underlinen (taking one year with another) £1, boots and shoes 19/-, dress at £2.1/- lasting two years £10.6d, winter jacket at £1.10/- lasting two years 15/- (interesting that the jacket is so cheap—hardage, I suppose) hats 12/-, gloves 5/-, umbrellas for two years 5/-, veils, ties and aprons 3/6.

For the women on a tight budget, clothes care is crucial. Spots should be got out with water, or chloroform or alcohol, umbrellas not rolled in the house or they will crack, aprons not despised when doing menial tasks and finally "don't think it is a sign of a weak intellect to give two thoughts instead of one to your clothes" is the robust advice of Hannah Miller. A far cry perhaps from Worth, Poiret and Schiaparelli, but curiously close to home to most of us.

Above: Mainbocher's pink satin corset, photographed by Horst for *Vogue* 1939. On view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in their exhibition, *Fashion 1900-1939*



An evening suit by Schiaparelli embroidered with a design by Jean Cocteau, *Harper's Bazaar*, 1937. On view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, in their exhibition, *Fashion 1900-1939*

Problem
IMPOSSIBLE IS ONLY A WORD
This was our week for supplying impossible to get theatre tickets. Diana Ross much in demand. We filled out the week with a variety of jobs from restfuling mattresses to finding yoga teachers. If you want practical problems solved in London like the above or for example carpenter, electrician, plumber, baby-sitter, cleaner, write to Problem at 179 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.1, for our letter box (22 p.m.) immediately with your credit card by telephoning 01-828 8181.

NEW BOOKS/TWO

Five dollar fruit cake

Lovcraft

By L. Sprague de Camp

(New English Library, £5.75)

Howard Phillips Lovecraft can be approached in a variety of ways. You may start from the viewpoint of one critic who described him as "a nutty as a five-dollar fruit cake" or share the awe of the cult followers who regard HPL as a genius. More realistic, perhaps, is the view of Lovecraft as an eccentric amateur who made a significant, if small, contribution to the tradition of American gothic and fantastic literature.

Whatever the starting point, Lovecraft is a marvellous subject for a biographer. A life-long victim of another love, he developed a remarkable range of neuroses and illnesses, dying of cancer in 1937 at the age of 47. He loudly proclaimed the theory of Aryan superiority, and adopted the speech and manner of a Victorian English gentleman. He spent much time as a recluse, yet embarked upon an inevitably disastrous marriage. He was a prolific writer, but never found a major commercial outlet for his work, living on his capital and what little he could make from hack work and ghost-writing.

The successful biography, however, needs more than an abundance of material. It requires the sympathy of the biographer for his subject, and this is where Mr de Camp comes unstuck: his sympathy seems purely literary, thus his portrait is of a writer rather than a man. There is plenty of detail, but much of it arises from Mr de Camp's display of his own literary credentials in an apparent attempt to give credence to his assessment of Lovecraft.

We are treated to a three-and-a-half-page summary of the



Silhouette, by Perry

historical development of the Aryan myth, and Mr de Camp compares HPL's refusal merely to learn touch-typing with "a Babylonian scribe of the Hellenistic era clinging to his clay tablets and scribes and decrying this newfangled system of pen and papyrus".

Lovecraft deserves better. He was a formidable scholar, a fascinating character, and though he left a mass of bad prose and worse verse—he earned his place in history with such stories as *The Case of Charles Dexter Ward*, *The Dunwich Horror* and *At the Mountains of Madness*.

David Sinclair

Our reviewer is working on a Life of Edgar Allan Poe.

Reviews next week: The Monday Book: Richard Holmes on the Young Romantics by Linda Kelly. On Thursday, Michael Ratcliffe on Gore Vidal's 1876; Derek Parker on A. L. Rowse's A Cornishman Abroad.

Broad Times eye view

A Man of The Times

Talks and Travels in a Disrupted World

By Ivorach McDonald

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.50)

The author has spent most of his life on *The Times*. He was in Prague in 1938 and 1968. He interviewed Khrushchev and spent many hours talking confidentially to powerful men, especially Anthony Eden. An expert on Eastern Europe, he has travelled throughout Russia, during the worst times of Stalin's famine and oppression as well as during the more peaceful years of the late 1950s. This book is his personal view of the last 40 years of world affairs, centred on *The Times* but not confined to it, and a good story it is for those with a taste of history and power.

Although many of the incidents described—Leo Amery crying, "Speak for England!" or Khrushchev ranting in Paris after the U-2 affair, for example—are familiar enough, Mr McDonald injects a new, personal

note and seldom repeats the obvious. But his main achievement is his frank account of the ups and downs of "The Thunderer", not only the famous years of Geoffrey Dawson's apprenticeship of Hitler, but also the less known story of how his successor, Barrington-Ward, appeased Stalin. The latter was intent that nothing should be written which might frustrate a continuing alliance with the Soviet Union. It was the old story of unwillingness to "hurt the susceptibilities" of a ruthless and powerful dictator. The historian E. H. Carr wrote many of "the leaders" of the "Having seen that Russia must have dominance" over Eastern Europe, he accepted the prospect and was impatient with anyone who demurred.

Thus when Stalin rigged up a show trial of 15 non-communist Polish leaders early in 1945, *The Times* took the Soviet side and called the "London Poles" reactionary and imprudent. On September 7, 1938, in the midst of German-Czechoslovak negotiations, *The Times* had asked the Czechs to give up "alien" areas in the interest of a more homogeneous state. On March 31, 1939, the day after Chamberlain's guarantee of Poland, *The Times* had suggested that the guarantee did not rule out border adjustments. Now, in 1945, *The Times* seemed to be calling for more concessions to an aggressive power. And what made it worse, as Mr McDonald points out, was that so many people took *The Times* to be the voice of the Government and saw any divergence from official policy as an indication that the Government line would shortly change in the direction indicated by *The Times*. The conclusion seems to be that over the years *The Times* convulsed at injustice and the subjugation of small countries.

Mr McDonald was opposed to the "top people" especially, which went with a policy of maintaining rather than increasing circulation. He does not pine for the days when linguistic sub-editors argued at length about the translation of Arabic words, fearful of some dangerous abuse of the "imprimatur" of *The Times*. Over the years his newspaper lost some of its close links with the Government and Whitehall, but he sees the process as generally useful and humanizing.

The author sets a little too much store by, and devotes a little too much space to, his talks with men of influence. For instance, in the early years of the war he spent many hours with Soviet Ambassador Maisky and quotes him as an important source. Alexander Cadogan held a different, and more credible, view of Maisky: "He knows nothing and is told nothing by his Government." Mr McDonald is also a little uncritical of his heroes. The "informality" of William Haley and the "engaging modesty" of Anthony Eden. It is interesting that he saw these qualities in these men. But why did so few others see them? I wish Mr McDonald had tried to explain this.

Throughout all but the last few years he wrote anonymously. He was *The Times*'s policy, and he stayed with the one newspaper for almost 40 years. But especially during his years as Foreign Editor, he made several notable journalistic coups and played his full part in *The Times*'s development. Many readers will be left with a twinge of envy for a man who made so much out of a full and absorbing career. His contribution to the history of *The Times* is loving, though critical, and a valuable contribution to the history of the history-tellers.

Nicholas Bethell

Secretarial Appointment its also on page 30

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR £3750+

The Manager of an International Banking Group, in the City, needs a Secretary/Administrator. The right candidate will be career-orientated and looking for the opportunity of extensive responsibilities in both company administration and personnel work. Aged 26 plus.

SECRETARY/RESEARCH ASSISTANT £3250+

The Development Executive of a young expanding Company in W.I. needs a Secretary/Research Assistant. He is concerned with investigations into future business ventures, and his Assistant will be supporting him with vital back-up research. Aged 21 plus.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-493 0052/01-493 5507

TOP SECRETARY

International Food Company, E.C.4

The General Manager responsible for corporate development in the U.K. and overseas needs a Personal Secretary. You should like working at a fast pace, using your initiative and liaising with people at all levels. Shorthand and Audio-typing speeds of 120/60 w.p.m.

Hours 9.15 to 5.30 with some flexibility. Free lunches, season ticket loan, salary negotiable. Please telephone Mrs. Rosemary Evans, SPILLERS LTD., 01-248 5700.

London School of Economics

BURSA'S SECRETARY

An interesting and responsible position for a young woman with a good knowledge of shorthand and typing. The position involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, London School of Economics, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Head of Geography Section. The City of London Polytechnic requires a Personal Assistant to the Head of the Geography Section. The post involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

CHAIRMAN OF FRIENDLY PUBLISHING COMPANY

In West End requires Personal Secretary to Chairman of Friendly Publishing Company. The position involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Friendly Publishing Company, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY £2,750-£3,000

Financial Controller requires an experienced Secretary, able to work on own initiative. Accuracy, speed and initiative are essential. Salary £2,750-£3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Financial Controller, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

VICTORIA AGENCY

1 St. James's Park Tube. 01-799 4161. 1 min. St. James's Park Tube.

WANT TO BE BUSY?

If you are 18-24 we have special jobs for you. Young Secretaries with good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Young Secretaries, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

PART-TIME, W.I.

Experienced SECRETARY able to work on own initiative. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Part-time, W.I., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SALES MOTIVATED SECRETARY

SALES MOTIVATED SECRETARY. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Sales Motivated Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, P.A./Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Secretary/P.A., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

THE LAST US to the post jobs

THE LAST US to the post jobs. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, The Last Us, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, S.W.I.V. Organisation, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, German Senior Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

LIFE SECRETARY

LIFE SECRETARY. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Life Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, P.A./Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Secretary/P.A., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

THE LAST US to the post jobs

THE LAST US to the post jobs. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, The Last Us, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, S.W.I.V. Organisation, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, German Senior Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

Secretarial Appointment its also on page 30

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR £3750+

The Manager of an International Banking Group, in the City, needs a Secretary/Administrator. The right candidate will be career-orientated and looking for the opportunity of extensive responsibilities in both company administration and personnel work. Aged 26 plus.

SECRETARY/RESEARCH ASSISTANT £3250+

The Development Executive of a young expanding Company in W.I. needs a Secretary/Research Assistant. He is concerned with investigations into future business ventures, and his Assistant will be supporting him with vital back-up research. Aged 21 plus.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-493 0052/01-493 5507

TOP SECRETARY

International Food Company, E.C.4

The General Manager responsible for corporate development in the U.K. and overseas needs a Personal Secretary. You should like working at a fast pace, using your initiative and liaising with people at all levels. Shorthand and Audio-typing speeds of 120/60 w.p.m.

Hours 9.15 to 5.30 with some flexibility. Free lunches, season ticket loan, salary negotiable. Please telephone Mrs. Rosemary Evans, SPILLERS LTD., 01-248 5700.

London School of Economics

BURSA'S SECRETARY

An interesting and responsible position for a young woman with a good knowledge of shorthand and typing. The position involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, London School of Economics, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Head of Geography Section. The City of London Polytechnic requires a Personal Assistant to the Head of the Geography Section. The post involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

CHAIRMAN OF FRIENDLY PUBLISHING COMPANY

In West End requires Personal Secretary to Chairman of Friendly Publishing Company. The position involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Friendly Publishing Company, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY £2,750-£3,000

Financial Controller requires an experienced Secretary, able to work on own initiative. Accuracy, speed and initiative are essential. Salary £2,750-£3,000 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Financial Controller, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

VICTORIA AGENCY

1 St. James's Park Tube. 01-799 4161. 1 min. St. James's Park Tube.

WANT TO BE BUSY?

If you are 18-24 we have special jobs for you. Young Secretaries with good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Young Secretaries, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

PART-TIME, W.I.

Experienced SECRETARY able to work on own initiative. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Part-time, W.I., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SALES MOTIVATED SECRETARY

SALES MOTIVATED SECRETARY. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Sales Motivated Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, P.A./Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Secretary/P.A., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

THE LAST US to the post jobs

THE LAST US to the post jobs. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, The Last Us, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, S.W.I.V. Organisation, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, German Senior Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

LIFE SECRETARY

LIFE SECRETARY. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Life Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35

P.A./SECRETARY, 26-35. P.A. to Sales Manager. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, P.A./Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency

SECRETARY/P.A. working for Partner of Property Agency. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Secretary/P.A., 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

THE LAST US to the post jobs

THE LAST US to the post jobs. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, The Last Us, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION

S.W.I.V. ORGANISATION. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, S.W.I.V. Organisation, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office

GERMAN Senior Secretary for International Law Office. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, German Senior Secretary, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARIAL

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN MEETING PEOPLE?

If you are, then you'll enjoy working for the Personnel Manager of Thomson Publications Ltd., which forms part of the Thomson Organisation Ltd.

You'll need to be competent at shorthand and typing and have a good appearance. This is a job with variety and offers plenty of scope for the right person to use initiative.

Good salary, 4 weeks holiday and other benefits associated with a large organisation. Please telephone 01-278 2345, ext 33 for an application form, or write to:

The Personnel Services Manager, THOMSON PUBLICATIONS LTD., 10-16 Elm Street, London, WC1X 0BP.

NURSING SISTER/CHARGE NURSE/SECRETARY

Are you a State Registered Nurse (nursing with Part I Midwifery) or a State Registered Nurse (nursing with Part II Midwifery)? If so, there is a vacancy in our Medical Department at the Royal Free Hospital, London, W.C.1. The post involves a lot of travel and a high standard of accuracy. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Royal Free Hospital, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY FOR REUTERS £2,812

We are seeking an experienced secretary aged 21+, to work for our European Sales Manager. Applicants should have fast shorthand and typing speeds and a knowledge of French or German. Hours of work 9.30-5.30, starting salary £2,812 p.a. rising to £2,812 p.a. on successful completion of a 3 month probationary period. 4 weeks' annual holiday, subsidised staff restaurant. Please telephone Mrs. J. Lawton 01-353 6060 ext. 262.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, W.1

SECRETARY required to work for Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Applicants must be competent secretaries with fast shorthand and typing speeds. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

SECRETARY

Wanted by Sales Director of a major City firm. Good shorthand and typing skills. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Sales Director, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS

Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies:

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-636 9100.

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST

RECEPTIONIST/COPY TYPIST. Friendly and busy practices have the following vacancies. Salary £2,500 p.a. plus benefits. Please apply to the Secretary, Receptionist/Copy Typist, 25 Bedford Square

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 01-506 1066
THE ROYAL BALLET
 Tonight & tomorrow: *Swan Lake*.
 Sat. & Sun. (Proms): *La Traviata*.
THE ROYAL OPERA
 Sat. & Sun. (Proms): *La Traviata*.
COVENT GARDEN 01-506 1066
 Tonight & tomorrow: *Swan Lake*.
 Sat. & Sun. (Proms): *La Traviata*.
COVENT GARDEN 01-506 1066
 Tonight & tomorrow: *Swan Lake*.
 Sat. & Sun. (Proms): *La Traviata*.

CONCERTS

SPRING AT SHARP MALTINGS
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
ST. JOHN'S SMITH 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
ST. JOHN'S SMITH 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THEATRES

OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.
OLPHI THEATRE 01-506 1066
 Sat. 10.30. *Spring at Sharp Maltings*.

THE ARTS

Very Good Eddie
Piccadilly

Irving Wardle

With *Solid Days* heaving up on the horizon one can at least welcome this actor to become a familiar sight on the London stage. He is a charming, witty, and one of the big pleasures of Bill Gile's production.

Thanks to the consistency of Mr Gile's work and his care over detail, it is impossible to sneer at the result, which is modest, charming, and very skilful. It scores every in comedy parts like Teddy Green's moustachioed Parisian interloper, who may have to labour through the joke foreigner dialogue, but he presents his French credentials impressively enough when it comes to pantomime. He shares the comic honours with Gira Denise.

Charles Weymouth and Richard Freeman, as the pocket-sized lovers supply another justification for the intimate musical form as song and dance regularly give them a way out when they are driven into situations of speechless embarrassment. Nigel Williams and Prue Clarke, as their opposite numbers, come dangerously close to caricature. But this is a rare fault in a show that steers a cunning course between period recreation and direct appeal. The sets, including a framed cloth of the pleasure ship and a wilderness of tubed ferns for the convenience of spooners, are by Fred Voelkel.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.

After a while, one starts feeling affectionate towards the dreadful repertaire and the dead-end farce.



Nigel Williams, Prue Clarke, Richard Freeman and Cookie Weymouth

Potential fascination
Carmen
Covent Garden

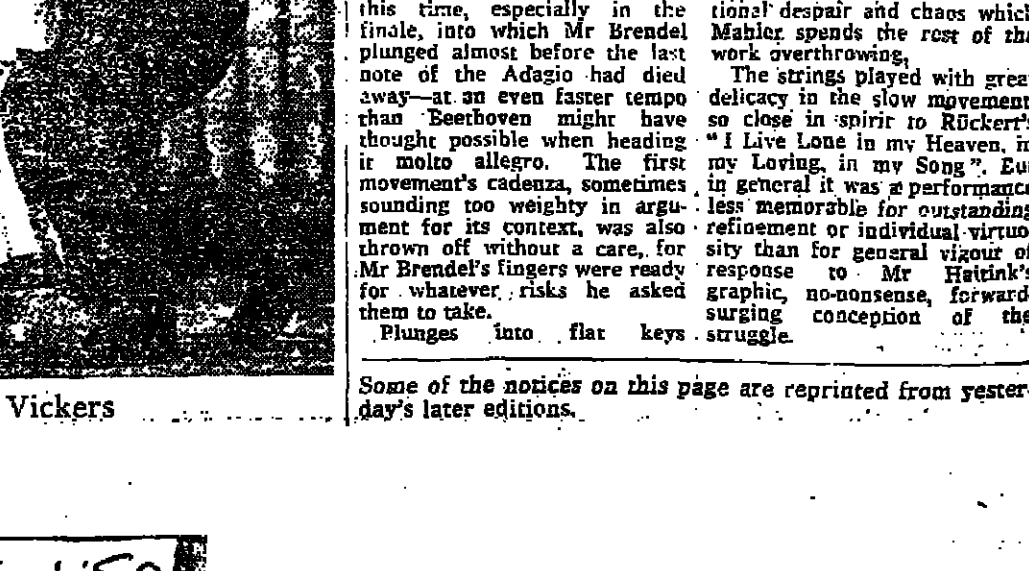
Christa Ludwig has proved the most elusive of operatic birds for Covent Garden to net. There was the stand-in Amneris some years back and the Verdi *Requiem* with La Scala earlier this month, and that just about makes up the tally. With such a small score it is odd that she should have chosen a *Carmen* revival for her first major important appearance with the Royal Opera. Why not one of her great Strauss roles, a Wagner opera, or even *Arcadia*? *Carmen* has not been generally associated with her, although I am told that she recorded the part, principally for the German market, some years back.

There were not a great many answers to those questions during the first act on Tuesday. The appearance was alluring, voluptuous even, with a tight white bodice, a cascade of dark ringlets, and bangles, bangles, and beads around the arms and throat. That was a long way from the lieder platform. But the voice lacked bite; there was none of the rebelliousness for the *habanera* where *Carmen* is not so much free as ferociously defending her liberty.

The *seguillo*, although it began by having *Carmen* loosely tethered to a railing like a favourite pony, showed the first sign of the conception of the part. Ludwig's *Carmen* is softer than most, winning her way by soft blandishment rather than by sexual fire, more a Dalia in fact than Merimee's original gypsy.

The theme was developed in the second act where the warmth of the phrase "L'amour" picked up from her fellow romances immediately establishes *Carmen* as the queen of the pack. The dance was similarly restrained, no flash of thighs, scarcely even a glimpse of ankle; instead *Carmen* circled Jose keeping only a foot or so away, a cat playing with its prey. She also became much less inhibited vocally, with a touch of vibrato bringing far more colour to both the words and the tone.

The final act, the weakest in Michael Gile's production, which now looks much less



Christa Ludwig and Jon Vickers

Welsh Dance Theatre
The Place

John Percival

I feel slightly inhibited in reviewing a company which is to disband at the end of the week. The Welsh Dance Theatre is a company which is to disband at the end of the week. The Welsh Dance Theatre is a company which is to disband at the end of the week.

Lack of money is only part of the answer. They had the misfortune to start at the end of a boom and in spite of an Arts Council grant, box office receipts have failed to meet the balance of their costs. More important, however, has been a lack of continuity and strength in their direction.

Because their founder, John Percival, they have had two directors and an interregnum during their short existence. That was bad luck, but its disadvantages could have been overcome if the company had either found a positive creative policy or acquired enough interesting external works. Unfortunately, their first two programmes at The Place have shown a weak repertory.

Five of the works given were created for the company. Among them, only Barry Moreland's *Trinny* demonstrates considerable choreographic expertise, and even that is as conventional and repetitive as the Albion Concerto (Op. 2, No. 2) to which it is danced. It is at least lively and brief and contains a role to show off William Lawton's little strength and abundant personality.

Less embarrassing but no less dull is *Leatherstocking*. Only one of the dances, *Leatherstocking*, is anything like a real dance. The rest is a series of poses and movements which are more related to the music than to the dance itself. The choreography is almost entirely visual and static. It lies partly in the way Ron Bowen's "decorative" poses, a room with a bed, a chair and three painted screens representing a doorway, a railway and a window.

Karen Bowen has disposed her cast (the same four women) artfully about this supposed room for clever pictorial effect. The movement is much less skilled and neither as convincing as the two films nor the fairy story narrated by Rosamond Freeman-Atwood, really made clear the dramatic purpose, which I imagine had something to do with human relationships.

Also obscure, but more portentous, is *Fallen Angels*, in which Karen Bowen's "decorative" poses, a room with a bed, a chair and three painted screens representing a doorway, a railway and a window.

Two pieces by the late Doris Humphrey, a notable but neglected American choreographer, show how much more probably the repertory might have drawn upon existing works.

Mantra
Queen Elizabeth Hall
Keith Horner
Those of us for whom meditation leading to perception is a South Bank is as nebulous a concept as nirvana itself had a listening problem with Tuesday's brilliant performance of Stockhausen's *Mantra*; whether or not the music was a contemplation or to examine the nuts and bolts of the music.

Listening, without the usual dots, as a purely aural experience, one could not fail to appreciate the sheer quality of Stockhausen's 73-minute score. To claim to have perceived during performance more than a handful of the 312 transformations of the basic 12-note series, or perhaps, 12, which the music evolves would demand a mathematical mind of the order of Stockhausen's, with 311 times the retentive power of my own. Nevertheless, in *Mantra*, a fundamental source was more readily discernible throughout the resulting carefully notated chain of events than in many of Stockhausen's other works.

Structural perception of the serial substructure was enhanced by the periodic chain of antique cymbals, which each of the two pianists was required to play, together with a wood-block. As in previous performances of this important score in London, Bruno Canino and Antonio Ballista were also required to regulate their sine-wave oscillators. The score was simultaneously ring-modulated with that of the two pianos, thereby extending the harmonic spectrum within traditional principles. The resulting sound, amplified over four loudspeakers and controlled by John Rushby-Smith was often great clarity, and did indeed stimulate more sensitive aural perception.

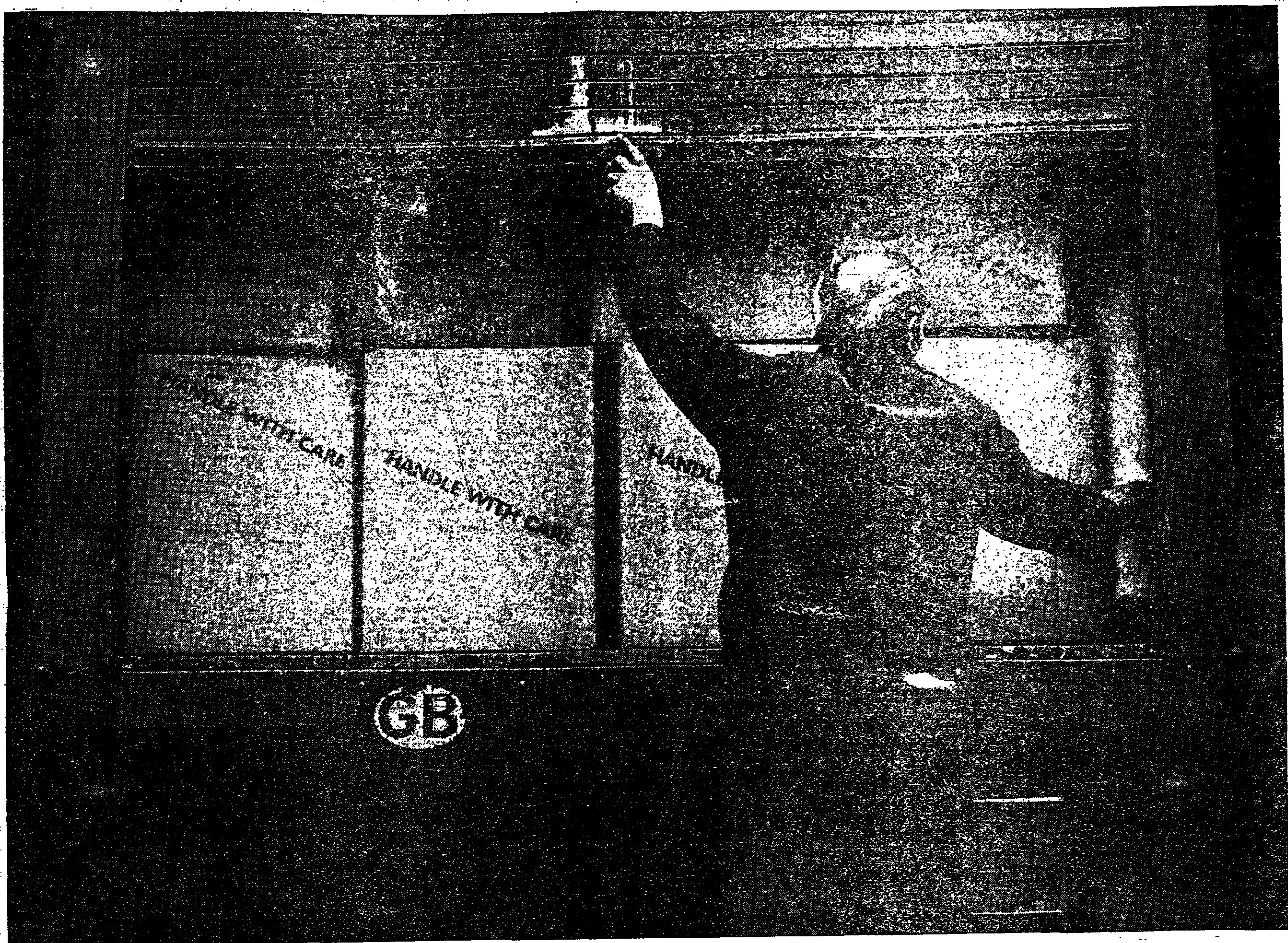
For Volvo Dealers see the Classified Motor Columns
PAGE 31

ACADEMY CINEMA TWO
 Oxford Street — 437 5129
 'A programme of quite outstanding quality' — *EV'ENING NEWS*
JAMES MASON & MADHUR JAFFREY in **JAMES IVORY'S** *Autobiography of a Princess (A)*
JOAN HOTCHKIS in **KAREN ARTHUR'S** *Legacy (A)*
 "Exquisite" THE TIMES. "His richest and finest movie" NEW STATESMAN
 "James Mason has never given us anything better" DAILY TELEGRAPH
 "A marvellously subtle, penetrating, incisive, witty and ultimately sad revelation" EVENING STANDARD
 "Wonderfully well sustained in the writing and performance" DAILY TELEGRAPH

PARIS PULLMAN
 165 Devonshire Street, W.1
 Tel: 01-373 5898
 the film of
Hermann Hesse's *Steppenwolf*
 In English Colour Cert X
 With **Max von Sydow** and **Dominique Sanda**
PHOENIX
 100 East Finchley Station
 01-883 2233

LPO/Haitink
 Festival Hall
Joan Chissell
 Alfred Brendel and Bernard Haitink, old allies in the studio, are currently recording all five Beethoven piano concertos together with the LPO. So on Tuesday they brought the second in B flat to the South Bank, and on Sunday afternoon will follow with the Emperor, with Mahler's fifth symphony to end both generous programmes.
 As everyone knows, Beethoven's second concerto was really his first. It was the music's youthful brio that every one seemed to emphasize this time, especially in the finale, into which Mr Brendel plunged almost before the last note of the Adagio had died away—at an even faster tempo than Beethoven might have thought possible when heading it *molto allegro*. The first movement's cadenza, sometimes sounding too weighty in argument for its context, was also thrown off without a care, for Mr Brendel's fingers were ready for whatever risks he asked them to take.
 Plunges into flat keys struggle

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



Do your goods travel more safely than your directors?

What the packaging industry has done for goods in transit, Volvo has done for man in transit.

In Sweden, where almost every make of car is represented, statistics have shown that there are fewer fatal accidents in Volvos—that Volvos are safer in head-on collisions—and by far the safest in collisions with other cars.

Think about that for a moment.

How many men do you know who've been lost or damaged en route?

Maybe some of them would have survived in a safer container.

Like a Volvo.

It's not as though there need be any sacrifice of comfort or quality.

Our new Volvo 264 GL has all the refinements you'd expect of a £5766 car.

The engine is a smooth V-6. The

paintwork is metallic, the seats leather.

Air conditioning, power steering, electric windows and a steel sun roof are all standard.

No one expects your directors to lower their sights.

Just their risks. **VOLVO 264**



For your free copy of "The Volvo Facts" write to: Volvo Concessionaires Ltd, Lancaster Road, Cressex Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP12 3QE. Tel: (0494) 33444.
Export enquiries to: Volvo Concessionaires Ltd, 28 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FA. Tel: (01) 493 0321.

Mr Crosland: A strong personality who rarely seems to catch the public eye

When the result of the first ballot for Mr Wilson's successor is announced today the name of Mr Anthony Crosland is likely to be at or near the bottom. The Secretary of State for the Environment, who is 57, originally put his name forward because he felt the centre of the party should be fully represented—but he admits that the representation has since become a little over-full. If one of the essences of humour is the gap between imagination and reality, Mr Crosland's developed sense of humour is likely to be equal to the occasion.

It is perhaps surprising that a man with such a strong personality, alternately engaging and prickly, who has consistently been the most articulate advocate of social democracy in Britain, should have made so little impact on the public imagination.

"I think you have either to have one of the top three offices of state, or you've got to be on one or other extreme wing of the party," he said in an interview in the room at the House of Commons. "It's been a disadvantage in this election. But apart from that, it doesn't keep me awake at night."

Looking back on last year's referendum campaign, which if anything added to the nebulousness of his image, Mr Crosland admits: "I think I made a mistake in not making my position clearer. The reason I didn't was that I was consistently being asked not to be the extreme pro-Marketters."

Concerned for the unity of the Labour Party, he thought people on both sides of the argument were being rather reckless in the risks they were taking. "I had not for some time shared the view of the extreme pro-Marketters that this was the most important decision facing the country for the last eight million years, and

I'm afraid I've been proved right. "Although I voted for staying in, I did not think it was as important to the future of ordinary people as decisions about housing, inflation or taxation." He agrees the effects of coming out might have been quite serious, but he had earlier come to the conclusion it was going to be a Gaullist *Europe des patries*. "The idea that it was going to be an immensely powerful, tightly knit block was on the whole improbable, and I think this is how it has turned out."

Mr Crosland, who has long been regarded as a potential Chancellor of the Exchequer—

and could presumably still achieve this ambition—remains a firm believer in a high level of public spending, a case he argued with customary cogency in a Fabian lecture yesterday. It is not inconsistent with this call to local authorities that "the party's over", or his full support of public expenditure cuts.

Naturally there were differences of opinion within the Cabinet about the precise size of the cuts. "But I had not the slightest doubt that cuts of a considerable magnitude had to be made. It had got to the point after the very rapid rise of the last three years, during the period of virtually zero econo-

mic growth, where it had to be held harshly and drastically in check. What I don't like is the tendency to treat this temporary though inevitable setback as some kind of permanent desirable change of policy."

Equally, he has no doubt that an incomes policy is "totally necessary", both on grounds of anti-inflation policy and to make the distribution of earned income more equitable than it would otherwise be. Logically, such a policy should become a permanent feature, and Mr Crosland does not deny this logic.

He is attracted by the idea of a "money ceiling" on earned incomes, but fears there

would be too many ways around it to make it effective. "One shouldn't exaggerate the anger which high salaries arouse among working people," says Mr Crosland, who knows his Grimsby constituents extremely well. "I think they tend to be more upset by differentials between them and the next grade up or down."

"I have never thought that earned income is nearly as important as accumulated capital wealth. I think this view is shared by most people on the moderate side of the Labour Party, and also by working people, I would think."

Comparing Britain with other European countries, he sees in

this island a great deal more sensational spending by the wealthy, reflecting deep-seated differences. Such phenomena as the Rolls-Royce, private schools, the hankering for knighthoods and public honours are all strongly linked, he believes. It is also his impression that a rich French industrialist saying at an expensive hotel in France would be more inclined to be able to communicate with the staff than his British equivalent.

A belief rather more susceptible to proof concerns the present attempt to superimpose on the traditional British parliamentary system a version of the American-style committee system. "I have long been in favour of a more effective scrutiny system, but only if there is a corresponding diminution of time spent on the floor of the House. Otherwise life would become intolerable both for ministers and for members of Parliament. I don't believe you can operate the two. It would require a different method of passing legislation, I think."

Advocates of electoral reform might hope that in the supremely rational Mr Crosland they have a supporter. But it is not to be. "I would have thought that, except for a tiny minority in the Labour Party, it is a question not so much of minds being closed as of the opinion being firmly held that it is better to stick with the present system, in the general interests of stability."

But did the scene not seem rather less stable now? "The trouble with politicians, editors and journalists is that they tend to assume short-term changes are going to last," he said. "Remember the Liberal revival of 1974 that was going to make a permanent sea change in British politics?"

Roger Berthoud



Mr Crosland: A sense of humour equal to the occasion.

Ronald Butt

Leadership elections: A dangerous desire for change

The idea that it is not quite "democratic" enough for Prime Ministers and party leaders to be elected simply by their parliamentary parties is so far only a faint side wind on the surface of politics. Still, politicians and political observers are no less liable than those who occupy themselves with more abiding matters to be blown by every wind of doctrine, and it is always sensible to sniff a new and tiny breeze at its beginning to see if one likes the smell, since once an idea begins to be carried along by the wind of fashion, rational criticism is that much harder.

One could see that this particular breeze was beginning to blow with a little more respectability when, at the height of the assault on Mr Thorpe's leadership, Professor Robert McKenzie came on to BBC television to comment on the Liberal proposals for bringing a wider influence on their leadership election.

In his playful way, Professor McKenzie tossed around the question whether it was quite good enough to keep leadership elections wholly within the closed parliamentary circle? Did not other countries, specifically the United States and Canada, behave more openly? Is not the American President chosen after a long process of primaries by a party conven-

tion? Are not Canadian party leaders also picked by party conventions?

It was a programme at the highest level and perhaps there was no great call for academic precision. At all events, there was no word about the difference between the rigid American separation of presidential and congressional powers, and our own Prime Minister's dependence on a parliamentary majority; nothing about the fact that the final choice in the United States is by the whole people, not by a party conference, nor was it pointed out that the American President is not the leader of a party. There was no mention of the embarrassment which the election of a leader who would not have been elected by his parliamentary colleagues can cause in Canada.

Above all, there was nothing about the extent to which party conferences are democratic, or what they represent. In the particular case of the Liberal Party, with its small membership in the Commons and much larger base outside, there may be a special justification for taking some heed of Liberal constituency opinion. But for more serious implications lie behind a campaign to have the Labour leader elected by conference.

In the summer of 1972, some

more hard-line members of the Tribune Group launched a campaign to enable the conference to elect the leader and provide for more "careful" selection of Labour MPs, the latter proposition having since been applied in Newham NE and elsewhere. This would mean, as Mr Allam put it in an article in *Labour Weekly* at the time, that when the leader addressed a conference "he would be speaking to his electors."

At a press conference unveiling the plan, Mr Mikardo, one of the authors (the others were Mr Allam and Mr James Sillar) was quoted as saying that the ability of the conference to unseat a serving Prime Minister would mean that future Prime Ministers would take "jolly good care" not to alienate the conference.

The continuing campaign

All that seemed pretty wayout at the time and no doubt still does. Nevertheless, the campaign has continued and since then almost every conference has had to deal with resolutions proposing some version of the idea, beginning in 1973, when a resolution by the Feltham and Heston Constituency Labour Party recommended the amendment of the party constitution, and also the law if necessary, to enable conference to elect the party leader and make MPs more directly representative to their respective constituencies for their actions in Parliament.

A resolution in the same year by Poole CLP that the party leader should be elected

annually by the party conference was amended by Sheffield, Brightside, (the constituency which was to out the moderate Edward Griffiths and replace him by the far left Joan Maynard) which proposed election, not by the conference, but by a ballot of all the paid-up members of the party. This was not considered, but the Feltham resolution was; however, it was not pursued, no doubt because the left decided not to push its luck at the conference, which, more than any other in recent years, swung the Labour Party to the left in respect of both policy and organization.

Last year, Sheffield, Brightside, came up with a more formidable version—namely that the "Leader" and the "Cabinet" of the PLP should be elected annually by the conference and that because this might not accord with the present rules of the Crown and Parliament, the NEC should be instructed to set up a working party to "study the necessary constitutional legislation and any amendments required to the party constitution."

Since this resolution, not being reached, was automatically committed to the NEC, there is theoretically nothing to stop the NEC appointing just such a working party. It is unlikely to do so, but who is to say that it never will, if the wind can be made to blow a little harder in the ambivalent name of democracy?

We have to be clear what sort of democracy it is that makes a party conference the supreme machine of government. It is not the sort that has been traditionally found at this end of Europe, the far left of the Labour Party makes no

bones about recognizing the constitutional implications; the Tribune pamphlet of 1972 challenged as outmoded and aristocratic Edmund Burke's concept of the independent judgment of an MP in relation to his constituents. "We do not live in Burke's world any more..."

It said, and certainly it is clear that the hard left of the Labour Party does not wish to live with the traditional notion that parliamentary responsibility depends on an MP's being unfettered by the chains of rigid mandate, and subject only to his constituents' right not to elect him again.

And what is their own proposal instead? It is that the party leader and his cabinet should be the nominees of a conference which is not even one of individuals (as the Liberal Assembly is) but is dominated by the trade union block votes (which can hardly be said to represent the most sensitive form of democracy) supplemented by constituency activists whose ideas bear little resemblance to those of the average Labour voter. Such a proposal would be bound in time to reduce the role of Parliament to something approaching the role of its Soviet equivalent.

Not altogether fantasy

The safeguard of democracy is the freedom of MPs of the less representative activists who select them to the instincts and wishes of the greater number of ordinary citizens who elect them. It is hard to think of a much less "democratic"

assembly than the conference of any party and of all conferences this is most true of Labour's because of its "corporatist" dominance.

There are those who believe that the more distant leadership contest than the one this week, it is precisely in the Labour conference that Mr Benn will seek his strength and perhaps his election.

It would be foolish to dismiss this as altogether fantasy in view of the strains to which the Labour Party is likely to continue to be subjected. But it is clearly not a substantial danger yet and is certainly not as acute as the one from the other prong of the pincer-movement from the far left—namely the seizure of control of the constituency Labour parties by a miscellany of leftists who are already, though slowly, beginning to change the nature of the Labour Party.

Already, as a result, the Labour Party as a whole has been tilted defensively to the left, and if the left can contrive in the NEC, as they are already trying to do, that no members other than those who are automatically re-elected, but in each case should only be re-elected to the full selection procedure in each Parliament, then that victory would be so fraught with significance as to make the possible election of the leader by the conference arguably of less moment.

But the two movements have to be seen together. Some funny ideas are abroad in the name of democracy and if we have any sense, we shall keep our political ears pricked. Most of the big things in politics are inconceivable before they have yet happened.

How will history judge Lord Montgomery's generalship?

In an army whose horizons were bounded by the requirements of peacetime soldiering, in which the regiment commander, primary loyalty and the scope of command rarely extended beyond a brigade, Bernard Law Montgomery dedicated himself from his earliest years to studying the problems of generalship, intellectually and morally to exercising the highest of commands in major operations of war. He made his mark as a brigade commander in peacetime, commanded 3 Division in the retreat to Dunkirk in May, 1940, and as commander of Corps in England during the year before years of training a formidable reputation by the ruthlessness with which he prepared his officers and men for the test of war. When called to the command of the Eighth Army in Egypt in August, 1942, he was 55 years old and at the peak of his powers.

It did not take long for Montgomery to give evidence of the two qualities which were to characterize his style of command for the rest of the war. The first was his determination, and his ability, to reduce every problem to its bare essentials and discard irrelevancies; providing clear guidelines for himself and his subordinates (and sometimes his superiors) as to what should be done. The informal terms in which he liked to express his intentions—"crack about"—"hit the Hun for six"—"see the enemy off"—may bewilder the military analyst, but they did not seem in the least ambiguous to his troops, who were left in no doubt about what they had to do, how they were to do it, and what would happen to them if they did not.

The second quality was an understanding of the men he had to command. No self-styled officers in the British Army fully realized the extent to which the small professional force in which they had grown up had been transformed by National Service, or could adjust to the changed situation even if they did. Montgomery knew very well that the men he commanded were for the most part civilians who had domed uniform with acquiescence rather than enthusiasm; who came from urban or suburban backgrounds in which they had acquired few martial qualities; who were desperately homesick; and who, though they could be relied on in the theatre, wanted very much to get home alive. He knew further that they were more likely to respond to professional leadership than traditional authority; and finally, that the quickest way to communicate effectively with them was in the style, and often through the mechanisms, of the mass media, which they were accustomed to in civil life.

Montgomery therefore set out to divest himself of the hierarchical remoteness which is created around senior commanders, in spite of themselves, by the sheer size of the organizations they command and to humanize his troops as a human personality, approachable, sympathetic, and in his own words "something of a mascot". The manner in which he did so undoubtedly contained a sizeable element of egotism and indeed demagoguery which was wholly at odds with the qualities of his colleagues and his superiors. But its contribution to the morale of his forces, and of the nation as a whole, was undeniable.

Yet the affection Montgomery inspired in his men as a mascot was negligible compared with the respect in which they held him as a commander. It was sometimes said in the Eighth Army that, whereas Alexander was a man for whom you would gladly die, with Montgomery you knew there was no question of dying if he had anything to do with it. Up till the last six months of the war, Montgomery was determined to take no unnecessary risks—sometimes indeed his critics said no necessary risks—with the lives of his men. His conduct of operations was, as a result, characterized rather by the caution and careful preparation of a good First World War

general than by the strategic vision, the flexible opportunism and the exploitation of mobility displayed by the outstanding leaders in the Second World War.

Montgomery excelled in the careful sappers' work, measured with strong artillery and air support, with imaginative deception measures and with meticulous staff work. Once the battle was over he tended to let the enemy dictate the pace of his advance until he was ready to mount his next formal attack. At El Alamein he failed in his intention to "trap the enemy in his present area and destroy him there", and in all subsequent operations in North Africa he was content to push his adversary back rather than attempt to annihilate him.

The ponderousness of his advance in Sicily made it possible for the Axis forces to withdraw, first to the Etna positions and then over the Strait of Messina, almost at their own speed. In Italy the progress was slow, and in all subsequent operations, although the accusations of undue caution and defensiveness in conducting operations on the level of the tactical and the tactical were not unfounded, Montgomery's failure to complete the encirclement of von Kluge's forces west of Falaise spoils what was in other respects the most considerable of all his achievements—the conduct, as Commander in Chief of Allied Land Forces, of the land battle and the defeat of the German forces in Normandy.

In his combination of egotism, irreverence and professional dedication, Montgomery showed many Nelsonian qualities, but his conduct of operations lacked the final Nelson touch.

The caution with which Montgomery did conduct the bulk of his operations, admirable and necessary as it was in so many respects, must be regarded by posterity as one of the great capitulations of history, or even as one of the truly outstanding military failures of the Second World War. It must not be forgotten that the terms of the armistice were not the result of a complete intelligence of enemy intentions and movements. Their adversaries were numerically inferior, desperately short of fuel, their lines of supply harassed by Allied power, and in all circumstances they were prevented by continual interference on the part of Hitler.

This was Montgomery's good fortune, but it was also his misfortune. He was a man of extraordinary abilities and achievements in comparison with those of his predecessors in the last years, or those of the German commanders who showed such astounding resilience and resourcefulness in adversity.

Montgomery's greatest qualities lay in the sphere of strategy but in that of leadership. He was ultimately ranked with such figures as Ulysses S. Grant and the much maligned Douglas Haig: men who were able to take a group of temporary soldiers, given them a sense of identity and professional pride, and inspire them with firm confidence in their own ability and that of their commanders and in the inevitability of success. But with Montgomery such professional competence, not by the sacrifice of the lives of his men.

Michael Howard

The author is Vice Chairman of the Council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies and Fellow in history at the Centre for All Souls College, Oxford.

AN INDISPENSABLE REFERENCE BOOK FOR BUSINESSMEN ON THE MOVE IN ENGLAND

GET ME A COPY, CAROLINE, PLEASE

English Tourist Board

£1.60 from bookshops
£1.95 direct from the publisher

Hotels in England

Hotels, Motels, Bed & Breakfast Inns, Guest Houses, Farmhouses

I ALREADY HAVE, JB.

* Easily the most comprehensive guide to accommodation throughout England. 512 pages cover 1,600 places, listing the facilities and services offered by no less than 6,000 hotels, motels, inns, guest houses, farmhouses, and bed and breakfast establishments.

* Designed and laid out to make information clear and easy to find.

* Publication date March 29th. Make certain of your copy by reserving one with your bookseller now, or by sending the coupon below.

Please send me a copy of "Hotels in England". I enclose cheque/P.O. for £1.95.

Name _____

Address _____

Post to: The Registration Unit, The English Tourist Board, A Grosvenor Gardens, SW1W 0DU.

The Times Diary

A sorry show of greed and guzzling

Greedy schoolchildren all trying to get too much tuck. A retired don from Madagascar, who was the only man in the room fastidiously wiping his glass between each wine.

"Their glasses must smell like kippers."

Another near-miss for Britain. Our team of male handresses lost the second in New York. Our women came eighth.

Self-help

Alan Hamilton continues his series on squatters in London. Just north of Finsbury Park station stands a sad block of peeling mid-Victorian terraced houses, bounded by Charteris Road and Fonthill Road. Most are empty, many are derelict, and some have had their Councils gutted by Islington Councilors to prevent occupation. Others are boarded up with corrugated iron. Spray-can slogans adorn the walls, and in the alleys children play amid rubble, broken glass and a stench of dirt.

Right in the midst of this rotting stew one house gleams with clean windows, fresh paint and new gas fires. Islington Home Improvement Showhouse, says a notice in the window above a notice which warns guards dogs. The irony is not lost on the shifting population of about 200 squatters who occupy 35 of the properties near by in conditions ranging from the costly

grubby to the revokingly splendid. The majority of the squatters are young, single and unemployed or self-employed. Several of the women have young children. Most seem to have drifted in from other squats, and nobody I spoke to showed any great desire to be put on Islington Council's housing list. New arrivals are directed to any vacant house or room and are likely to be better received if they can show skill at joinery, plumbing or electric.

Terry is a young American, a self-employed cameraman, who

Today's macabre sign was photographed by Pauline Register. Office by Jan Hendrix of Wimbledon.

Next: Prince of Wales Crescent

daughter of Sir John Hunt, the Secretary of the Cabinet. They were surprised and delighted when, after the service, Hume gave them a rosary which had been blessed by the Pope. They would have been even more impressed had they known the full story.

When Hume went to Rome early this month, it was made known to his friends that he would like to give him a rosary for presentation to the couple at his last wedding before ordination. However, the audience came to a close with no such being offered, and Hume felt it would be useless to ask about it.

The Pope remembered too late, when the Archbishop-designate had already returned to Britain. So the rosary had to be sent by diplomatic bag, arriving in good time for the service in which, by remembering to present it, Hume failed to emulate his spiritual leader.

Legal brawl

The somewhat courtesy normally attributed to lawyers does not, apparently, extend further than their professional activities. When driven to sport, they show a ferocity unequalled by professional sportsmen.

The first reported award by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board to a footballer injured during a game arose from a match played in the second division of the League, which consists of teams drawn from solicitors' firms in the London area. Compensation of £1,252 was awarded to Anthony Kilgus, who, while playing for Messrs W. H. Thompson, was seriously and unlawfully injured by a player of the opposing team the equally injured Messrs Wilkinson, Kimbers and Staddon—with the

result that he now has a permanent slight deformity. The Board (which can make awards only if satisfied that the act leading to the injury was criminal) was to the effect the game was a "football match" and that the players were "voluntarily" taking part in it. The experienced referee told the board that the game in question was the worst of the 300 which he had refereed.

Low pay

Whoever becomes Prime Minister will be one of the poorest paid heads of government in Europe. According to figures published in Vienna, only the Italian Prime Minister is worse off. (Though the last unaccountably ignores the low-paid Irish.) The German Chancellor is by far the highest paid, with salary and allowances amounting to £52,000 a year. The French Prime Minister is a distant second with £34,000, followed closely by the Austrian Chancellor at £32,000.

The British Prime Minister gets a salary of £20,000 and a £2,000 parliamentary allowance. The poor Italian gets, at the current depressed rate for the lira, less than £10,000—lower even than the Irish, who get £14,510.

If the Labour Group on the Greater London Council were to elect Michael Foot as Prime Minister, Michael Foot would win easily. A ballot of the 66 members taken yesterday brought 35 returns. Of these, 15 were for Michael Foot, 4 for Tony Benn, 4 for each of James Callaghan and Denis Healey, 3 for Roy Jenkins, one for Anthony Crosland and one written in vote for Shirley Williams.

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS

PHS



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE PRIORITIES OF HEALTH

Though few doctors will give her much credit for it, Mrs Barbara Castle has done well by the National Health Service in one major respect. In the departmental competition for funds she has usually gained more and conceded less than her colleagues. Last month she excelled herself in securing a continued expansion of spending over the next five years, when cuts were the general rule. Yesterday's discussion paper on priorities over the same period shows how narrow a margin she has been left with even now.

It is a work of some optimism, considering the circumstances. The overall expansion is no more sacrosanct than other such projections have been in the past, and the specific economies that she looks for will not be easily achieved. But without them the major improvements that the service will not be attainable without bitter resistance from sections that would have to suffer deteriorations of service—or without severe ethical dilemmas.

Whatever the fortunes of the policies outlined in the new document, the need for an exercise of the kind has long been obvious. It is difficult to determine useful criteria of need and efficiency in matters of health, and because of this there has been too little attempt to estimate coherently what the NHS ought to be doing, or even exactly what it is doing. The investigations of the Resource Allocation Working Party and the present document at least provide the raw material for a debate. The deficiencies are of two kinds: inequalities between different parts of the country, and between different fields of care.

The hope is that the former can be gradually eased away by holding standards steady in more fortunate localities and allowing the others to catch up. But in

fact, a certain amount of leveling down is almost inescapable, and when it is so difficult to demonstrate that provision at any particular level is better than the community needs, the process is likely to be painful. It can only be carried out with the closest scrutiny of its effects at every stage. Since the grossest inequalities occur not between regions but within them, it will involve the administrative structure at every level, and require a greater degree of cooperation than has been evident, for instance, in the recent squabble in Glasgow over the allocation of local funds to neurosurgical facilities serving a much wider area.

The competition between medical specialties, in which the more glamorous and expensive areas of acute and general hospital services have always taken undue precedence over general practice, mental disability and geriatrics, is also deeply ingrained in medical history. Broadly the priorities set by the Department are the right ones. But once again reform will come up against the fact that the NHS has always been an entity singularly difficult to redirect. The new command structure has made it more so rather than less, for worthy democratic reasons. For instance, in spite of all the talk that there has been in recent years about the need to concentrate resources on general practice and mental health, it is striking that their share has even in some respects declined in recent years.

In the same way, the paper attaches many hopes to changes in clinical practice—to more economical prescribing of drugs, shorter stays in hospital, and so on. It even prints an advisory bibliography of professional papers with titles like "Is the Xylose test still a worthwhile investigation?" and "Another

approach to the hernia waiting list". There is indeed scope for saving of this kind, but the conservatism of doctors being what it is, it cannot be relied on to create major economies.

The paper points out that savings of £25m a year could be made if localities where patients are kept long in hospital conformed to the national average: when the rather greater income the NHS receives from private beds was in discussion, the Government were not disposed to claim that sums of this magnitude were available. A paradoxical light is also cast on the question of private beds by the emphasis in the paper on the need to reduce the number of under-used free beds. Since the private ones which would rapidly be released under the Goddard proposals tend to be in areas where there is already a surplus of beds, the likelihood that they will be emancipated in large numbers only to be closed is increased.

One or two of the savings proposed are not without danger. The paper anticipates that the cost of maternity services may be cut by 7 per cent over five years. But Britain's record in infant mortality is not as good as that of several comparable countries, even though costs have been rising while the birthrate has been falling. There are inefficiencies, but it may not be wise to look for big savings in the next few years, just when the birthrate is likely actually to begin to rise again. However, the Government accept that this is one of those discussion papers which may actually be modified under discussion. In general, the broad direction that it indicates is acceptable and not even very controversial. The controversy will come when doctors and communities are asked to accept that these uncontroversial generalities apply to them.

LORD RYDER MUST STATE HIS CASE

Two disclosures within the past few days have renewed some of the doubts expressed about the Bewbush land deal. The first was the revelation that the estate agents concerned in the Bewbush transaction, Weller Eggar, three of whose partners had made for themselves about £700,000 of the £3.75m profit obtained from it, had in the same year, 1972, also been the agents in a deal which had resulted in a quick profit of £185,000, in circumstances which are now being looked into. The other was the news that Mr Brooks, the original vendor of the Bewbush estate, had made a statement to the police denying that he knew about, or gave his approval to, Weller Eggar taking a personal stake in the resale of the estate.

The significant fact about the previous involvement of Weller Eggar in the other land deal, involving a stud farm in Sussex, is that the company making the £185,000 profit was Broadland Properties, which was a partner, together with Reed Pension

Fund, in the Bewbush deal. Indeed, it was largely a statement by Mr John Guthrie, Broadland's chairman, which provided a plausible explanation for the huge profit made from that transaction, and at the same time, went some way towards explaining the role played by Sir Don (now Lord) Ryder, then Reed's chairman, in it. Lord Ryder, of course made no personal profit from the transaction.

Broadly, Mr Guthrie said that Mr Brooks had approved of his old friend, Mr John Smith, then a partner of Weller Eggar, having a stake in the profit from the resale, because he, Mr Brooks, who was in ill-health, needed a quick sale in order to leave immediately to live in Jersey, thus avoiding estate duty. Mr Guthrie further said that he had made this clear to Lord Ryder when the partnership between their two companies was forged. Lord Ryder himself has remained silent throughout.

When details of the Bewbush transaction became public, The

Times suggested that an explanation from Lord Ryder was called for, especially as he is now in an office of great public importance and sensitivity, as chairman of the National Enterprise Board. The disclosures of the past few days have now made it imperative that he should make a public statement of his role in the Bewbush transaction (there is no question of his involvement in the stud farm deal). Mr Brooks has now made a statement which directly conflicts with that made by Mr Guthrie.

Much of the information on the basis of which Lord Ryder's role has been judged is now suspect. It is incumbent on Lord Ryder himself to break his silence and clarify his part in the affair. His protestation that the transaction involved Reed Pension Fund, in which he no longer played any part, and therefore that he was no longer involved, is unacceptable. It is not the pension fund's profit but Lord Ryder's judgment which is in question.

THE VICTOR OF ALAMEIN

Jamein was everything to Field Marshal Montgomery. It became art of his title not just because it was the beginning of a series of military successes which took him across North Africa, up through Italy and then from Normandy to the Baltic, but because it was a victory which more than any other symbolized the turning point for Britain in the Second World War. So he became Montgomery of Alamein, and it was ways the Alamein reunions which had that specially rivalistic flavour to them during the Field Marshal's long retirement.

At the time, Monty made Alamein his own victory; though story, to be fair, must recall to fact that his Commander-in-Chief at the time was Alexander, and that the conditions for that success were initially prepared by his predecessor, Auchinleck. The time he was sent to the desert, Montgomery had already tried himself something of a putation for being awkward—constructively and successfully—towards him, but as befits all great rears, the heroic nature of his subsequent triumphs owes as much to luck as to predetermination.

If General Gott had not been killed on his journey to take command of the Eighth Army that opportunity would not have been to Montgomery. By the time he arrived at El Alamein the conditions for Rommel's

strategic defeat in Africa had been laid by Auchinleck. The material resources were on their way; the main elements of the battle plan which brought Rommel to a halt had already been agreed; and the political leadership in London had accepted the need to postpone the next push in the desert until British forces could be confident of a decisive—indeed overwhelming—superiority.

A lesser strategist than Montgomery, however, could easily have muffed the opportunity. Though he has since been criticised for the cautious way in which he followed up the Alamein victory, he cannot be faulted for retaining his strategic objective firmly in his mind—not to be prejudiced by fleeting tactical temptations. These strategic objectives were the defeat of the Axis forces in the desert and their elimination from Africa. Rommel afterwards tried to make fun of Montgomery's caution but he never lost his respect for the British General's essential grasp of strategy. Montgomery went on to even greater military achievements in Europe, but the fact that they were part of a grand alliance naturally dimmed the personal nature of his triumph, when compared to that period in the desert when the limelight was on him alone.

He was the last of the great battlefield commanders. Since

the last war, hardly a year has passed when British soldiers have not died somewhere in the world on active service. Yet this plethora of campaigns has not produced either great battles or great generals. Nor has it produced a popular commander remotely comparable to Monty in his hold on the civilian and military imagination. The military art is now out of fashion, and military eminence tends to offend liberal minds. Anybody like Montgomery, combining military eminence and general popularity, would now be thought to be committing a dangerous political solecism. That is to be regretted since Montgomery, in spite of his often uncomfortable personality, was a true leader, who practised a simple yet categorical approach to leadership. He believed that the leader of a formation—however large—must be identifiable to every member of that organization. With respect to those distinguished field marshals who will attend his funeral, of how many could it be said that they had captured the soldiers' minds in the way that Monty had? Probably there is only one with even half a claim, and he cannot be there, though he preceded Monty in that desert command, and has now outlived him—the "Auk". Auchinleck's absence at the end is, in a sense, appropriate; since at the beginning the Montgomery legend owed much to his enforced departure from the scene.

Finally, can Mr Stevenson have forgotten those hour-long waits to get into the place shuffling one's feet in the entrance hall when the appalling Metro has been even more tightly packed than usual and one has arrived a minute or two late for the opening time?

Though a francophile I have always returned with signs of relief to the gentle warmth, hushed, muted surroundings and excellent lighting of the British Museum Reading Room. Yours faithfully, DIANA PULVERMACH, Causeway Cottages, West Buckland, Wellington, Somerset, March 22.

Welsh devolution

Mr. Miss Jan Morris
Professor Ivor Gowan, in his assessment of Welsh devolutionary ideas today (March 23), fails to take into account the most important factor of all: the qualitative cut. It is the young, the active, the original, the bold who are most in favour of Welsh independence: those who oppose it are mostly old enough to remember the miseries of the 1930s, or timid enough to be any radical change in our constitution. I am one of those who do not simply expect a convulsion in Great

Britain within the next 20 years, but actually want one. I don't know what kind of society will result in England, with its crippling backlog of class and history, but I am sure that the consequence in Wales will be the creation of a happy and delightful small state, modern and homogenous, playing its own modest and I hope generous part in the affairs of the nations. In this sense I am an extremist: I have progressed in stages to the conviction that Wales must be as independent as the Republic of Ireland, and I positively look forward to the day when the United Kingdom no longer exists. Now this is a conviction born in

A greater role for trade unions

From Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury
Sir, Mr Eric Wigham's article in today's Times (March 24), "Seeking a greater role for the unions" is simply and thought-provoking. He is right. We must find a way of bringing both sides of industry, employers and unions, within the overall framework of our parliamentary democracy. We should not leave them outside to discuss their views and exert their pressures with the executive alone.

We need to involve them in a more democratic way with the decisions of Parliament. Today they go to Downing Street and Chequers. If we want to retain the supremacy of Parliament we should require them to bring their arguments to Westminster as well. We need democratically elected representatives of industry in Parliament either in a re-modelled House of Lords or as special MPs rather like the former university members in the Commons. Yours faithfully, DAVID CROUCH, House of Commons, March 24.

Battle of Hastings site

From Mr John R. Hose
Sir, I was dismayed to read in the Sunday Times (March 22) that the New York Times that serious consideration is being given to the sale of the site of the Battle of Hastings. I find it incredible indeed that the British public would permit such an outrage to the site of the battle of our heritage. Surely Britain's financial crisis is not so severe that steps cannot be taken to preserve for future generations this hallowed piece of England. Sincerely, JOHN R. HOSE, 3210 14th Avenue, Bronx, 10463, New York, March 15.

English Catholic hierarchy

From Mrs Anne Martelli
Sir, In his otherwise admirable profile of the new Archbishop of Westminster, Mr Religious Affairs Correspondent, Clifford Longley, gives a very one-sided and misleading account of the role played by the Catholic hierarchy since their restoration in 1850.

Mr Longley refers (March 22) to the "arrogant and offensive manner" in which the hierarchy was re-established and says that the progress of Catholic emancipation was almost brought to nothing by them. After 300 years of barbarous persecution of the Catholic Church it would have been strange indeed if Cardinal Wiseman had not sounded a note of triumphal thanksgiving in his great pastoral "Out of the Flaminian Gate of Rome". None less when he heard in Vienna of the horror and hysteria which the news of his promotion had caused in England he wrote a calm reassuring letter to the Prime Minister and a reasonable explanation to The Times which was full of praise for this newfangled Archbishop and "the strangest piece of mummery we ever remember to have witnessed". The Anglican hierarchy with even less restraint was complaining of the "sinful", "indecent" and "revolting and frightful assumption". Priests were stoned and the Pope and Wiseman everywhere burnt in effigy.

As for claiming that Catholic emancipation "nearly came to nothing" in 1850, Mr Longley forgets what is still remembered as "The Second Spring"—when the numbers of conversions to the Catholic Church mounted into thousands annually, and led by Newman, in the hundreds of Anglican clergy and entire religious communities? Nor let us forget the leading artists, writers and intellectuals of this century—A. C. Benson, Ronnie Knox, Evelyn Waugh, Graham Greene, Gwen John, Edith Sitwell—to mention a few names. If we are to judge the Catholic hierarchy by the quantity and quality of conversions to the Faith in the last hundred years we need make no apologies for them. Yours faithfully, ANNE MARTELLI, 101, The Rectory, Brixton, Dorset, March 22.

British Library

From Mrs Diana Pulvermacher
Sir, I am moved to write by Mr Stevenson's letter of March 22 about the British Museum Reading Room. He prefers the Bibliothèque Nationale, you may recall. I am not going to argue about the length of time taken to deliver books, but from my own experience in another subject would imagine that on average it might be found to be very similar in both libraries. An "oasis of quietude" in Paris, however! Rubbish. Heels clack up and down the central aisle of the main reading room, the insufferably scolding French hold noisy little conversations with each other, an icy draught whistles through the main entrance. It is gloomy. A meagre light comes in through that queer clerestory window and the whole effect is reminiscent of some ghastly neogothic Victorian railway station.

Finally, can Mr Stevenson have forgotten those hour-long waits to get into the place shuffling one's feet in the entrance hall when the appalling Metro has been even more tightly packed than usual and one has arrived a minute or two late for the opening time? Though a francophile I have always returned with signs of relief to the gentle warmth, hushed, muted surroundings and excellent lighting of the British Museum Reading Room. Yours faithfully, DIANA PULVERMACH, Causeway Cottages, West Buckland, Wellington, Somerset, March 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Freeing the council house serfs

From the Chairman of the GLC Housing Development Committee
Sir, I welcome your recognition (Editorial, March 23) of the tremendous breakthrough which Mr Frank Field's pamphlet, "Do we need council houses?", has made against the orthodoxy of left/right thinking on housing. A pamphlet, of course, can only put forward the bare bones of an argument for a change in policy and much more thought and refinement will be required, but at least it provides a stimulating basis for discussion. Mr Field has, in any case, certainly turned the nail on the head when he argues that what is required is a change in the distribution of wealth in favour of the more disadvantaged. The proportion of the latter in the public sector, already high, is accelerating with the decline of the private rented sector. Yet the image of feather-bedded council tenants persists even though the advantages lie with owner-occupiers. The latter enjoy the benefits of historic costs while acquiring an asset steadily increasing in value. No capital gains are payable if the owner occupier decides to cash in, either up market or down market, and if he or she requires credit then the house provides substantial security.

On the other hand, the council can simply look forward to a steady series of rent increases, and in the decade ending 1974 rents increased at a faster rate than the Retail Price Index, with nothing to show

for a lifetime's rent paying. The council tenant is not only denied the opportunity of acquiring wealth but is also bedged around with restrictive conditions of tenancy and limited opportunities for freedom of movement.

In order to bring about the desired change, however, I would argue in favour of a universal equity sharing scheme rather than a straightforward disposal of the stock. The former not only has the advantage of retaining the stock in the public sector but also of enabling the very poor to obtain benefits which are not possible through conventional mortgage schemes. The benefits would ensure that younger families could be launched into owner occupation and older people would have a measure of security for their retirement.

This or any other scheme will be judged by me as to whether poor people gain over richer people and I suspect that the prospect of achieving any real change in the distribution of wealth will soon put paid to the putative honeymoon between left and right; however, in the meanwhile look forward to a rigorous debate on the question. Yours faithfully, RICHARD BALFE, Chairman, Housing Development Committee, Greater London Council, Chairman's Office, The County Hall, SE1, March 24.

Foreign students in Italy

From Professor G. H. McWilliam
Sir, You recently published some correspondence about the difficulties facing British students who wish to enrol at French universities. Many of these difficulties have now been resolved, thanks to the publicity you accorded to them, and I am sure that you will draw your attention to the even greater problems faced by British students wishing to enrol at universities in Italy, in the hope that a similar outcome might ensue. The Italian government's new regulations for foreign students applying for entrance to Italian universities are of quite extraordinary complexity, involving among other things the submission of a special application form (in duplicate) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the dispatch to the Italian Consulate General of all O and A level GCE certificates, duly authenticated by both the Department of Education and Science and the localisation section of the British Foreign Office. The certificates must be translated into Italian, and there must be five copies of each translation. The student must also have notified that he has been accepted, he must submit a further application to the head of the university to which he has been directed, along with the declaration that he has been accepted, the documento unico con-

taining a certified photograph and signature (a document obtainable only by applying in person at an Italian Consulate), and a "certificate of equivalence" (certificato di equipollenza), issued by the Italian Institute in London.

On receiving notification of this revised procedure, I wrote to the Director of the Italian Institute in London, suggesting that the Italian bureau had finally taken leave of its senses or that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had embarked upon a policy of actively discouraging British students from attending courses at Italian universities. I asked him to do all in his power to see that the regulations were simplified. The Director's reply is very revealing, and will perhaps be of some interest to those people currently engaged in debating the question of fees for overseas students at British universities. A translation of the relevant section of his letter reads as follows: "If the new procedure has become necessary, there must be a reason; just as there must be a reason for the British authorities have thought it appropriate to raise the fees for foreign students."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, G. H. McWILLIAM, University of Leicester, Department of Italian, March 23.

Detained in Russia

From Professor Leonard Schapiro
and others
Sir, May we draw the attention of your readers to the imminent trial in Moscow of Mr Andrei N. Tverdokhlebov? A physicist of repute, he is best known as a prominent purveyor of those who have unjustly persecuted or inhumanely treated in the USSR. He is a close associate of the Nobel prize winner for peace, Academician Dr Andrei D. Sakharov, in his public activities and a co-founder with him of the Human Rights Committee. He is also an author of learned legal writings in which "he pays the Soviet legal system the compliment of taking it seriously—more seriously, in fact, than some of its own officials are likely to take" (according to Professor Leon Lipson, Yale University).

As though to substantiate this observation, investigation of Mr Tverdokhlebov's case has been conducted with the most flagrant disregard for the rights of the accused. He is denied a defence counsel of his choice, he is restricted in preparing his own defence, moreover, the prosecution has pressured witnesses to testify against him. It is also indicative that he is charged with "circulation of fabrications, known to be false, which defame Soviet state and social system under the infamous article 1901 of the Russian Criminal Code. According to Amnesty International

Report on Prisoners of Conscience in the USSR (1975) such cases since began always in a conviction" so that "there has never in Amnesty International's experience been an acquittal". The Report concludes that "criteria other than criminal culpability are decisive" in such cases.

If this is so and it is hopeless to appeal for justice for Mr Tverdokhlebov, may we suggest through your columns that "the other criteria" usually used to put people like Andrei Tverdokhlebov away may also include, even if only once, concern for the international pledges of the USSR and for her image as a member of the international community of nations? Needless to say, the conviction of Mr Tverdokhlebov will hardly enhance it.

Yours, etc, Leonard Schapiro, Michael Agursky (Israel), Francois Bondy (Switzerland), Michael Bourdeaux, Hendrik Brugmans (Belgium), Robert Conquest, Patrick Cornack, Edward Crankshaw, W. D. Duggan (Holland), Pierre Emmanuel (France), P. Grégoire (Luxembourg), Albert Guerisse (Belgium), A. N. van den Heuvel (Holland), I. V. Lapenna, Louis Lyons, S. L. Marshall (Holland), Peter M. Medhurst, Leonard Rigerman, Patrick Manchester, Maurice Roland (France), Gerard Rosenthal (France), Leonard W. Schröter (USA), D. W. Sciama, J. M. Ziman. Committee for the Support of Andrei Tverdokhlebov, 23 East End Road, Finchley, N3, March 23.

Definition of obscene

From Mr Francis Bennion
Sir, As a parliamentary draftsman of 23 years standing and the assistant draftsman of the Obscene Publications Act 1959, I cannot congratulate Mr Rees Davies, MP (March 20) on the drafting of his definition of obscenity, with its appeal to "contemporary community standards of decency". A vaguer criterion can scarcely be imagined, and criminal law demands certainty above all. Furthermore it disregards the question (which the 1959 Act does not) of who is the likely audience.

Mr Rees Davies then talks of material which "appeals to depraved instincts", but that is inaccurate and, as a very large question, instincts are nebulous and even if they could be "depraved" there is scope for endless argument about whether the appeal of a particular item is to instincts which are "depraved" or merely those which are thwarted, repressed or otherwise unfulfilled.

On another point, in your issue of March 20 both Mr Rees Davies and (in an article) Mr R. P. C. Hanson base opposition to pornography on its commercial exploitation. This is no objection at all. We expect commercial interests to provide for our wants: our society is based on that principle. All that widespread commercial exploitation of pornography proves is that there is widespread demand. Whether the criminal law should take it upon itself to suppress that demand, and seek to make sure it is unfulfilled, is a weighty question. My own view is that only proof of serious harm to the community, and that proof is not forthcoming. Yours sincerely, FRANCIS BENNION, Flat 4, 24 St Aubyns, Hove, East Sussex.

Reducing cost of public transport

From Dr Ernest Rudd
Sir, Sir Colin Buchanan argues (letter, March 20) that it is the greater versatility of the motor vehicle that is responsible for the decline of the railways, which is very convincing until one starts to wonder what, then, is responsible for the decline of the motor bus? Of course there is a great deal in what he says, but it is only part of the story, and a very dangerous part if taken in isolation.

Rising standards of living have enabled more people to own cars, while, at the same time, the rising wages of the less well paid have raised the cost of public transport in relation to private transport. Therefore, buses and trains are used less, and to prevent heavy losses, fares are put up and services reduced. Worse services and higher fares make private transport even more attractive, so more people buy cars, and the spiral continues. There are basically three alternative ways of dealing with this situation, though successive governments have sometimes seemed to be trying to adopt all three simultaneously. The first is to accept it and to provide new roads for the extra traffic. This unfortunately leaves the less well off without transport, damages towns and countryside, leads to a further increase in traffic, for giving a further twist to the spiral, uses up oil reserves most rapidly and costs the most foreign exchange. Twenty years ago, hardly anyone challenged this policy. But today increasing numbers of people are not prepared to accept it.

The second alternative is not to build roads but simply allow traffic to snarl up. This would hit the bus even worse than the car, and make life in towns increasingly unpleasant. The third is to reverse the spiral by increasing taxation on private transport, using the revenue to decrease the cost of public transport, and in other ways to encourage and favour public transport. This has so far been tried in too hesitant a fashion to be really successful.

It may be argued that the third alternative distorts the economy by interfering with prices. But in any case, the distortion is already there, inevitably distorts the economy by its inability to allow for social costs and the need to pay for roads out of the public purse. It is time the third alternative was tried more seriously. Yours faithfully, ERNEST RUDD, 10, Elgin Street, Brighton, Brighton, Essex, Colchester, Essex, March 23.

Whites in Rhodesia

From Mr Niall MacDermot
Sir, In considering Britain's responsibilities towards Rhodesia, some attention should be given to the make-up of the ruling white minority. According to the January 1976 Monthly Digest of Statistics published by the Central Statistical office in Salisbury there were at June 1975 six million Africans, 277,000 "Europeans", 10,000 Asians and 20,400 Coloureds in the country. Approximately 30 per cent of the "Europeans" come from South Africa.

Table 4 of the same Monthly Digest reveals that since UDI in November 1965 "European" immigrants have totalled 111,272. Allowing for deaths and subsequent re-emigration from among them, this means that between 35 per cent and 40 per cent of the present white minority are people who came to settle there knowing that the present regime was condemned by the United Kingdom Parliament and by world opinion as illegal and racist. In the last two years many of these have been Portuguese immigrants from Mozambique and Angola.

Since UDI there have been 71,300 "European" emigrants from Rhodesia. These people have been able to leave freely, selling their houses or farms without loss, and taking their assets with them. Those who have remained behind have done so freely and knowing the risks they were taking. Yours faithfully, Niall MacDermot, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, 109 Rue de Chêne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, March 23.

needed to fit into 36 characters must be accepted. Confident of the continuing superiority of that product of unskilled labour, the human mind, over its most marvellous machine, yours faithfully, ADRIAN R. D. NORMAN, Bramble House, Bramble Lane, Clonfield, Portsmouth, March 18.

From His Honour Judge Irvine
Sir, The clergy may have their tribulations in the modes of their computerized address, but the law is not without its trials in that respect. At least the Lord Bishop of Lincoln remained "in the right", but judging from the nature of the particular envelope's contents I fear as "Honour Irvine" I may have changed my sex. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, J. E. M. IRVINE, Leicester County Court, March 23.

From the Rev S. H. Chase
Sir, Surely few can rival my claim to temporary revered fame. When serving in Holland in 1944, as Chaplain to the 7th Bn. The Duke of Wellington's Regt., a parcel of games and other comforts arrived from a well-wisher at home. The parcel was addressed to "The Rev The Duke of Wellington" and without my men's hesitation was handed to me. Yours faithfully, STEPHEN CHASE, Altrick Rectory, Worcester, March 22.

'Dear Reverend'

From Mr Adrian R. D. Norman
Sir, Your surprised and amused correspondent, the Revd R. W. D. Dewing (March 18), reminds us that though to err is human, to mess things up consistently requires a computer. On behalf of my colleagues and fellow acolytes at the shrines of the computer, may I beg his forgiveness for those sins of commission, our programmes, and invite through you, Sir, the help of your readers?

Those who have finished the crossword 20 minutes short of the terminus today might bend their minds to devising an algorithm for deducing accurately and infallibly the correct form of address from the name line of a properly addressed envelope containing up to 36 capital letters and punctuation marks. It may be that the problem is insoluble because, as with the crossword, logic alone cannot decide whether the clue conceals an anagram or a classical allusion. The computing profession will be greatly in the debt of the solver of this now classic problem and the uses (alas! victims of the computer's users) will have one less cause for complaint.

For those who take up the challenge, the test data base contains records with the following name fields: Danje Van Der Merve, The Master of Ballantrae, The Mistress of Giron, C. M. Gomez de Costa e Silva, Mrs Mark Phillips, Earl Mountbatten, Count Basile, Archie MacLellan, Miss A. MacLellan, Hon Sir R. A. Plunkett-Erle-Drax, J. Smith Esq., Sister Mary-Paul, A. d'Ugros, the Revd. Dewing. Of course, any abbreviation

SPORT

Football

George dislocates his collarbone and Hudson breaks a leg

By Gerry Harrison
Derby County 1 Stoke City 1

This was the last of the season for the two clubs in the first round of the FA Cup. It was a party, with plenty of the hard stuff, excitement and one or two individuals slowing us down.

Unfortunately for Derby County, it was also a party which will last for some time. George, who was the star of the show, dislocated his collarbone and Hudson broke a leg.

George, who was the star of the show, dislocated his collarbone and Hudson broke a leg.

George, who was the star of the show, dislocated his collarbone and Hudson broke a leg.

English victory is built around the new caps

Wales 1 England 2

Goals by new caps, Ray Kennedy and Peter Taylor, gave England a victory over Wales in the first round of the FA Cup. The victory was built around the new caps.

Goals by new caps, Ray Kennedy and Peter Taylor, gave England a victory over Wales in the first round of the FA Cup. The victory was built around the new caps.

A chairman vacates his seat with dignity

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The resignation of England's chairman, Lord Hesketh, was a dignified exit from the game.

The resignation of England's chairman, Lord Hesketh, was a dignified exit from the game.

Durham celebration is cut short by brilliance of Prior Park

By Peter Merson
Prior Park 2 Durham 0

Prior Park, who have already won the FA Cup, celebrated their victory over Durham in the first round of the FA Cup.

Prior Park, who have already won the FA Cup, celebrated their victory over Durham in the first round of the FA Cup.

Schoolboys' seven-a-side results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Irish stroll to easy win

Republic of Ireland 3 Norway 0

The Republic of Ireland won the first round of the FA Cup against Norway with a comfortable 3-0 victory.

The Republic of Ireland won the first round of the FA Cup against Norway with a comfortable 3-0 victory.

Grace leads Ireland on tour

Two uncapped forwards, Tom Feighery and Emmet O'Rafferty, are in the party of 25 being sent by Ireland on the eight-match tour of New Zealand and Fiji in May and June.

Two uncapped forwards, Tom Feighery and Emmet O'Rafferty, are in the party of 25 being sent by Ireland on the eight-match tour of New Zealand and Fiji in May and June.

Mullery retiring to give his life new dimension

Alan Mullery, the Fulham captain, is retiring from football to pursue other interests.

Alan Mullery, the Fulham captain, is retiring from football to pursue other interests.

Anglo-Scots let side down with penalties

Scotland 2 Netherlands 0

Scotland let down their fans with a penalty shootout loss to the Netherlands in the first round of the FA Cup.

Scotland let down their fans with a penalty shootout loss to the Netherlands in the first round of the FA Cup.

Squash rackets Ayton's resolve decides a remarkable match

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Correspondent

Philip Ayton's resolve was the key to his victory over Stuart Courtney in a remarkable squash match.

Philip Ayton's resolve was the key to his victory over Stuart Courtney in a remarkable squash match.

Olympic Games Security force will be biggest since the war

From Richard Low
Montreal, March 24

The security force for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal will be the largest since the Second World War.

The security force for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal will be the largest since the Second World War.

ix women reach last 16 to make well balanced field

Peter Ryde
Correspondent

Nine women have reached the last 16 of the Sunningdale foursomes, creating a well-balanced field.

Nine women have reached the last 16 of the Sunningdale foursomes, creating a well-balanced field.

Horse trials Captain Phillips returns to form at Downlands

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Captain Mark Phillips has returned to form at the Downlands horse trials.

Captain Mark Phillips has returned to form at the Downlands horse trials.

Yesterdays results in Sunningdale foursomes

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Yesterdays results in Sunningdale foursomes

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Yesterdays results in Sunningdale foursomes

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Yesterdays results in Sunningdale foursomes

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Table with 2 columns: Round, Results

Richards should take three more steps towards his century

Three-week ban on Brogan

Doncaster programme

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.5 Julian Swift, 4.5 Poor Boy, 4.35 Doo' Cot Park

7.2 Worcester results

1.30 (11.31) **CLIENT HURDLE** (Div 1)
Lucky, 8 m. by Jolly Jet—
1-10-0
Lifted Here, 8 m. by Argenti
1-10-0
Lifted Here, 8 m. by Argenti
1-10-0
Lifted Here, 8 m. by Argenti
1-10-0

ALSO RAN: 11.4 J. Jay King Com-
mander, 7.2 Miss Pop, Face 14th
13.3 Mandy Bay, 14.1 Speed Con-
queror, 14.2 Mandy Bay, 14.3
11.1 Sunny Bay, 25.1 Bungle Boy, 15
Space, Irish Flade, Peggs W. 15
Voyage, 15.78; places 25.1, 15.1
2.30, D. Gandolfo, at Wantage, 4.1
1.30 13.31 **MADRESFIELD STEEPLE**

1st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (1st)
 2nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (2nd)
 3rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (3rd)
 4th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (4th)
 5th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (5th)
 6th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (6th)
 7th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (7th)
 8th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (8th)
 9th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (9th)
 10th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (10th)
 11th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (11th)
 12th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (12th)
 13th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (13th)
 14th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (14th)
 15th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (15th)
 16th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (16th)
 17th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (17th)
 18th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (18th)
 19th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (19th)
 20th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (20th)
 21st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (21st)
 22nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (22nd)
 23rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (23rd)
 24th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (24th)
 25th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (25th)
 26th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (26th)
 27th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (27th)
 28th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (28th)
 29th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (29th)
 30th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (30th)
 31st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (31st)
 32nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (32nd)
 33rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (33rd)
 34th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (34th)
 35th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (35th)
 36th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (36th)
 37th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (37th)
 38th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (38th)
 39th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (39th)
 40th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (40th)
 41st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (41st)
 42nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (42nd)
 43rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (43rd)
 44th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (44th)
 45th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (45th)
 46th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (46th)
 47th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (47th)
 48th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (48th)
 49th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (49th)
 50th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (50th)
 51st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (51st)
 52nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (52nd)
 53rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (53rd)
 54th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (54th)
 55th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (55th)
 56th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (56th)
 57th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (57th)
 58th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (58th)
 59th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (59th)
 60th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (60th)
 61st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (61st)
 62nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (62nd)
 63rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (63rd)
 64th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (64th)
 65th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (65th)
 66th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (66th)
 67th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (67th)
 68th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (68th)
 69th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (69th)
 70th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (70th)
 71st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (71st)
 72nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (72nd)
 73rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (73rd)
 74th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (74th)
 75th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (75th)
 76th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (76th)
 77th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (77th)
 78th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (78th)
 79th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (79th)
 80th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (80th)
 81st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (81st)
 82nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (82nd)
 83rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (83rd)
 84th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (84th)
 85th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (85th)
 86th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (86th)
 87th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (87th)
 88th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (88th)
 89th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (89th)
 90th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (90th)
 91st. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (91st)
 92nd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (92nd)
 93rd. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (93rd)
 94th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (94th)
 95th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (95th)
 96th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (96th)
 97th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (97th)
 98th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (98th)
 99th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (99th)
 100th. **FOOT: Win.** 25pts. (100th)

Roses for the Star grows on you

Bright Cap. 8-1 Weather All. 10-1 R
 Today 14-1 Sally's Choice. 12
 Kempack 13-1 Roaring Wind. 20
 Concorde 1 Like P. Cornaline. 18
 TOTE Wm. 13.31: 1
 56p. 22p. T. Craig. at Inter. 1
 nk. The winner was bought in 1
 820 guineas.
 2.45 (2.47) CLYDE BRIDGE STEEPLE
 CHASE (Handicap): E536: 2
 196yds.
 Even Money, br s. by Even Money
 —Scratch Tune (Lady Ray)
 7-10-9 D. Atkins (9-6)



Wore M (G. Romberg) 5-9-11
Tudorville, Mr P. Crago Melody 2
—Varian (B. Murphy) 7-8-2
C. Hawkins (15-0-1)

ALSO RAN: 11-4 Jay Postel's Lad,
7-1 Loubert Cottage (14-0), 2-1 Celer
Crested, Kewanna.
Also ran: 6-1 Frank the Yank,
14-1 Whitecap, 20-1 Peyton Lad,
Owensboro.

Owned by: Mr. E.L. Bates, 40P, 24P,
20P. Mrs Simpson, at Dartington, N.Y.
SL

at Malton. Head, best.
4-12 (A-7). SPRINGWOOD STEEL
CHASE (240P; 2nd Apr)
Glen Escort, Ch. G., by Golden Vision
—Velditch (R. Grossman), 6-1-12
Kings Street, S. by Dallas, May
Ross (R. B. Gray), 10-1-12
Spring Leaved, S. by Lady's
Verona—Royal March (10-1-12)
7-11-2 H. J. Stock (4-1)

Hartono's own brand of cloak and dagger

[illegible]

All-England badminton results

[illegible]

Taunton programme

[illegible]

4.15 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div I :

[illegible]

Worcester programme

[illegible]

3.30 FORT ROYAL STEEPLECHASE

of Malton Head, bnd.
4.15 (4.17) SPRINGWOOD STEEPLE
Chase (C98) St. 60
Gold Escort. Ch. by Golden Vision
- Vulture (P. Groomall), 6-11-13
Key Stone h. m. by Dallas - 11
Ross (B. S. Fraser), 6-11-13 2
Spring Laurel. B. S. Pender's
Wonder-Royal Manor (D. Fraser)
W.13 1 track (+1) 5

Desert Fox. B. S. A. C. 10-11-13
Lynch, 11-11-13 2
21-0 1 P. O'Neill (7-1)

ALSO RAN:- S. Spring Flower 10-11-13
Lynch, 11-11-13 2
13-0 Bonville, Coler's Special, Ch.
Lux, Robin John, Rusty Bardan, Silver
Sage, 11-11-13 2
TOTE Wt. 21; netw. 158; 22-0
325 N. Crown at Maltonhead - Cl. 8
NOTE DUPLICATE Foundgood.
Escorted back to the Melton
Stables, St. Peter's, 11-11-13

Cricket

Rain prevents play before luncheon in second Test

[illegible]

For the Record

Tennis

[illegible]

SA
Chile
J. C.

	Depth Scale		Wardner		FRANCE	
	cm 1 m	10 fms 100 fms	cm 1 m	10 fms 100 fms	cm 1 m	10 fms 100 fms
NORWAY						
Pinne	250 90 Good	—	25	—	50 100 Good	50 100 Good
Gelle	40 90 Good	—	25	—	50 100 Good	50 100 Good
Gal	40 90 Good	—	25	—	50 100 Good	50 100 Good
Uthmaniar	35 100 Good	—	25	—	50 100 Good	50 100 Good
Norvick	50 90 Good	—	25	—	50 100 Good	50 100 Good

Latest European snow reports

[illegible]

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of

[illegible]

Schruns	0	80	Fair	1.6	a hard base. Lower al-
Seefeld	25	60	Good	2.6	complete. wet snow.
Serrano	10	90	Good	1.7	1,300 feet. Access road
Zilla	130	170	Good	1.4	level 2,400 feet.

1. DATE _____

2. NAME _____

3. ADDRESS _____

4. CITY _____

5. STATE _____

6. ZIP _____

7. PHONE _____

8. TELETYPE _____

9. FAX _____

10. E-MAIL _____

11. TELEFAX _____

12. TELEPHONE _____

13. TELETYPE _____

14. FAX _____

15. E-MAIL _____

16. TELEFAX _____

17. TELEPHONE _____

18. TELETYPE _____

19. FAX _____

20. E-MAIL _____

21. TELEFAX _____

22. TELEPHONE _____

23. TELETYPE _____

24. FAX _____

25. E-MAIL _____

26. TELEFAX _____

27. TELEPHONE _____

28. TELETYPE _____

29. FAX _____

30. E-MAIL _____

31. TELEFAX _____

32. TELEPHONE _____

33. TELETYPE _____

34. FAX _____

35. E-MAIL _____

36. TELEFAX _____

37. TELEPHONE _____

38. TELETYPE _____

39. FAX _____

40. E-MAIL _____

41. TELEFAX _____

42. TELEPHONE _____

43. TELETYPE _____

44. FAX _____

45. E-MAIL _____

46. TELEFAX _____

47. TELEPHONE _____

48. TELETYPE _____

49. FAX _____

50. E-MAIL _____

51. TELEFAX _____

52. TELEPHONE _____

53. TELETYPE _____

54. FAX _____

55. E-MAIL _____

56. TELEFAX _____

57. TELEPHONE _____

58. TELETYPE _____

59. FAX _____

60. E-MAIL _____

61. TELEFAX _____

62. TELEPHONE _____

63. TELETYPE _____

64. FAX _____

65. E-MAIL _____

66. TELEFAX _____

67. TELEPHONE _____

68. TELETYPE _____

69. FAX _____

70. E-MAIL _____

71. TELEFAX _____

72. TELEPHONE _____

73. TELETYPE _____

74. FAX _____

75. E-MAIL _____

76. TELEFAX _____

77. TELEPHONE _____

78. TELETYPE _____

79. FAX _____

80. E-MAIL _____

81. TELEFAX _____

82. TELEPHONE _____

83. TELETYPE _____

84. FAX _____

85. E-MAIL _____

86. TELEFAX _____

87. TELEPHONE _____

88. TELETYPE _____

89. FAX _____

90. E-MAIL _____

91. TELEFAX _____

92. TELEPHONE _____

93. TELETYPE _____

94. FAX _____

95. E-MAIL _____

96. TELEFAX _____

97. TELEPHONE _____

98. TELETYPE _____

99. FAX _____

100. E-MAIL _____

101. TELEFAX _____

102. TELEPHONE _____

103. TELETYPE _____

104. FAX _____

105. E-MAIL _____

106. TELEFAX _____

107. TELEPHONE _____

108. TELETYPE _____

109. FAX _____

110. E-MAIL _____

111. TELEFAX _____

112. TELEPHONE _____

113. TELETYPE _____

114. FAX _____

115. E-MAIL _____

116. TELEFAX _____

117. TELEPHONE _____

118. TELETYPE _____

119. FAX _____

120. E-MAIL _____

121. TELEFAX _____

122. TELEPHONE _____

123. TELETYPE _____

124. FAX _____

125. E-MAIL _____

126. TELEFAX _____

127. TELEPHONE _____

128. TELETYPE _____

129. FAX _____

130. E-MAIL _____

131. TELEFAX _____

132. TELEPHONE _____

133. TELETYPE _____

134. FAX _____

135. E-MAIL _____

136. TELEFAX _____

137. TELEPHONE _____

138. TELETYPE _____

139. FAX _____

140. E-MAIL _____

141. TELEFAX _____

142. TELEPHONE _____

143. TELETYPE _____

144. FAX _____

145. E-MAIL _____

146. TELEFAX _____

147. TELEPHONE _____

148. TELETYPE _____

149. FAX _____

150. E-MAIL _____

151. TELEFAX _____

152. TELEPHONE _____

153. TELETYPE _____

154. FAX _____

155. E-MAIL _____

156. TELEFAX _____

157. TELEPHONE _____

158. TELETYPE _____

159. FAX _____

160. E-MAIL _____

161. TELEFAX _____

162. TELEPHONE _____

163. TELETYPE _____

164. FAX _____

165. E-MAIL _____

166. TELEFAX _____

167. TELEPHONE _____

168. TELETYPE _____

169. FAX _____

170. E-MAIL _____

171. TELEFAX _____

172. TELEPHONE _____

173. TELETYPE _____

174. FAX _____

175. E-MAIL _____

176. TELEFAX _____

177. TELEPHONE _____

178. TELETYPE _____

179. FAX _____

180. E-MAIL _____

181. TELEFAX _____

182. TELEPHONE _____

183. TELETYPE _____

184. FAX _____

185. E-MAIL _____

186. TELEFAX _____

187. TELEPHONE _____

188. TELETYPE _____

189. FAX _____

190. E-MAIL _____

191. TELEFAX _____

192. TELEPHONE _____

193. TELETYPE _____

194. FAX _____

195. E-MAIL _____

196. TELEFAX _____

197. TELEPHONE _____

198. TELETYPE _____

199. FAX _____

200. E-MAIL _____

201. TELEFAX _____

202. TELEPHONE _____

203. TELETYPE _____

204. FAX _____

205. E-MAIL _____

206. TELEFAX _____

207. TELEPHONE _____

208. TELETYPE _____

209. FAX _____

210. E-MAIL _____

211. TELEFAX _____

212. TELEPHONE _____

213. TELETYPE _____

214. FAX _____

215. E-MAIL _____

2

LAINC
LOCAL
OR NATIONAL
CONSTRUCTION SERVICE

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

The apotheosis
of corporatism,
Peter Jay
page 23

Leyland Cars call in stewards for warning on fresh output crisis

By Clifford Webb
Mr Derek Whitaker, Leyland Cars managing director, is meeting 300 senior shop stewards from the company's 35 plants today to spell out the seriousness of a new crisis threatening the group.
He will tell the stewards that the encouraging increase in productivity which followed a meeting with them in December lasted for only two months.
Since the first week in March production has been bedevilled by a series of unofficial stoppages which have left Leyland acutely short of cars. In the past two weeks it has lost 7,500 vehicles at a conservative estimate. The figure could be as high as 10,000 at a time when all Leyland competitors are building up stocks in readiness for the spring buying season.
At the December meeting Mr Whitaker warned the stewards that Leyland faced a cash flow crisis as the result of strikes which had cost 40,000 cars since the formation of the new British Leyland Group six months earlier. As a result he had no alternative but to postpone the new capital investment programme until the spring.
Mr Whitaker, who will be accompanied at today's meeting by Mr Geoffrey Whalen, his industrial relations chief, will emphasize that with Leyland's share of the home market already down to 27 per cent, compared with its traditional 35 per cent penetration, it is now losing substantial sales to all its competitors, particularly the Germans.
The position could deteriorate still further next month as the latest falls in output are reflected in dealers' stocks, Mr Whitaker said.
The longer-term danger in the

French pull out of Rolls engine partnership

By Arthur Reed
Efforts towards the establishment of a European aerospace industry have been set back by a decision of the big French engine manufacturers, Sncma, not to renew fully its partnership with Rolls-Royce to develop and produce the M45H jet engine.
The M45H, which develops 7,600lb of thrust, powers the VFW-Fokker 614, a 44-seat, twin-jet airliner being jointly developed by West Germany and Holland. It is in service with a Danish airline and has been recently bought by two French commuter airlines.
According to European industry sources, the French have told Rolls-Royce that they wish in future to be sub-contractors on the engine rather than minor partners, as they were under the ten-year agreement which is now expiring.
The French have apparently become dissatisfied with the financial prospects of the project and now have other programmes with higher priorities.
The Germans now assume that the engine will be produced by the engine will be transferred from Sncma to Rolls, but they do not believe such a move will slow up production of the airliner.
The French decision will mean that Rolls will have to carry the bulk of the remaining development costs, although the West Germans are putting in money. Early this month the Department of Industry in London said that it had paid £11.2m to Rolls in aid towards the M45H.
Total commitment was £13.6m, and the balance would be withheld pending the resolution of "certain outstanding contractual discussions on a definitive contract covering the project."

Mr Benn plans forum for energy

By Roger Vielvoe
Energy Correspondent
A "proposed energy forum for the nationalized industries is to be extended into a full-scale national conference to which all energy producing, including oil companies from the private sector, will be invited.
Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, hopes to get the conference for management and unions for each sector of the industry and ancillary companies arranged for June or July.
The conference is a direct successor to last month's meeting between the management and unions in the nationalized electricity and coal industries.
As a result of this meeting, the nationalized gas and nuclear industries said they were interested in attending any future policy discussions.
While meetings between nationalized industries have been useful, for a forum to be effective there would have to be a representative from the oil companies. The British National Oil Corporation has obtained a foothold in the United Kingdom market, but Mr Benn plans to invite a number of the major international oil companies.
Tentative approaches by the minister have produced favourable responses from a number of the international companies.
The size of the company's debt has been officially put at more than \$3,000m, owed mainly to international banks from whom Pertamina had borrowed short-term to finance long-term projects.
Half of the debt has been rescheduled by the Indonesian government from credits obtained from European and Japanese banks.

Nedo chief spells out case for more investment

By Peter Hill
Calls for a steady increase in new investment in industry and a boost to research and development budgets in sectors of industry which were fundamental to the country's economic survival were made yesterday by Sir Ronald McNair, secretary of the National Economic Development Office.
Britain was spending a great deal on research and development, and more proportionately to gross domestic product, than any of her European partners. In the public and private sectors more than £2,000m was being allocated each year.
But in the sectors of industry that were fundamental to survival, too little was being spent. He cited mechanical engineering as being one of these.
Even expressed in current prices, there had been a decrease in research and development spending. If inflation was taken into account, Britain's effort in mechanical engineering had probably been cut by half, Sir Ronald added.

Bonsoir apology

We recently reported that Bonsoir Ltd, the printers manufacturers, contributed to the collapse of its parent company, Heenan Spark Ltd. In fact Bonsoir Ltd was a profitable member of the Heenan Spark group. Its business was acquired last August by Bonsoir of London Ltd, a subsidiary of Celestion Industries Ltd, and has continued to trade successfully under its new management. We apologize for any confusion caused by our error.

Currency intervention 'on wane'

From Frank Vogel
Washington, March 24
National monetary authorities are likely to intervene less in the foreign exchange markets in future as a result of experiences gained from the recent serious unrest in the markets.
The latest experiences, which follow three years of floating, which, according to United States Federal Reserve estimates, have seen about \$100,000m of gross market intervention by central banks have underlined the fact that at times intervention can be both costly and destabilizing.
Mr Edwin Yeo, Under-Secretary for monetary affairs at the United States Treasury, said in an interview: "I think there is a strengthened perception (among national monetary authorities) in the need for more complete floating today than there was a few months ago."
He added it was increasingly being recognized that "the system works best when the market—as it ultimately will—can set the rates."
Mr Yeo's views are largely based on the substantially increased level of consultation among top national monetary officials concerning exchange rates since the summit conference in Rambouillet late last year.
The United States has for a long time been urging less official intervention in the market and recent events appear to have strengthened foreign support for the American view.
Mr Yeo stressed that events forced the ending of a fixed par value system and the emergence of floating.
He added: "We must learn to deal with the system we have established... if we are to move to more stability we must let our floating system work. A par value system today is not feasible, nor is a substitute par value system tenable."
Mr Yeo suggested it was possible there would continue to be a fairly high level of official exchange market intervention because some national monetary authorities had failed to recognize that a flexible system could work well only with, at most, a low level of intervention.
Central banks, he argued, should intervene only to counter disorderly markets, that is to say, markets where businessmen cannot finalize deals because exchange rates are sliding sharply and where, at the same time, there is a temporary absence of bidders.
To move the markets back to a more orderly state may well involve only a small amount of intervention, according to Mr Yeo. He frequently repeated his concern that some monetary authorities still believed they could determine the right exchange rates.
Mr Yeo said there was a pre-occupation with trade weighted indices, which tended to ignore such important factors as capital account transactions and which could only measure past developments, without any guidance to future prospects.
He added: "We have very little capacity to judge what rate is right." Markets tended, by and large to establish rates on the basis of past, present and prospective comparative economic development.
Mr Yeo said it was only natural at this time, when some major economies were recovering from recession earlier than others, that there should be changes in exchange rates as markets became sensitive to new disparities in economic performance between countries and to changing alignments of interest rates.
He did not believe the failure by some monetary authorities to produce the exchange rate they desired would lead to increasing trade protectionism and the creation again of tough exchange controls, as an alternative strategy to exchange market intervention.
Mr Yeo said it had to be recognized that a country could neither export unemployment nor import economic growth through unnatural means at the same time. While "there is a clear and present danger of what might loosely be called protectionist measures—the fact that they have not been used has to be because there is a perception that they will not work."

Aramco denies Saudi takeover completion

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, March 24—Aramco, the Arabian American oil company, said today that there "has been no final conclusion" yet to its negotiations with the Saudi Arabian Government.
An article in today's Washington Post, stating that Saudi Arabia is going to pay \$1,500m (about £750m) to Aramco's shareholders, is merely a repeat of many newspaper stories on this matter over the last year, a spokesman said.
The \$1,500m has often been mentioned as a reasonable compensation payment, but today's report differs from earlier stories in that the Washington Post maintains—according to its sources—that this figure has now been finally agreed upon.
Further, the newspaper notes that Saudi Arabia has tentatively agreed to pay Aramco's shareholders a fee of 20 to 22 United States cents on each barrel of oil exported by Aramco from Saudi Arabia as a payment for activities by the Aramco shareholders in production, expansion and exploration in Saudi Arabia.
The Washington Post stated that the \$1,500m payment to Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California—the Aramco shareholders—represents the net book value of the 40 per cent of the Aramco assets that have not yet been acquired by the Saudi government.
On this basis the full payment to the shareholders of the total Saudi takeover would be well in excess of \$3,000m.
The newspaper said that the fee that has tentatively been agreed upon is not a price discount to the Aramco shareholders, but merely a services payment, and that the 20 to 22 cents figure is not a final price, but apparently the general starting level for negotiations that are unlikely to take place for at least another month.
An Aramco spokesman said the Washington Post story appeared to be merely a repeat of a host of newspaper stories that have appeared on this matter. As far as he knew there could well be a good number of further negotiating meetings before final settlement of this huge and complex deal is reached.

Indonesia's state oil concern said to owe \$10,000m

Jakarta, March 24—A usually well-informed Indonesian magazine said today that the total debt of Pertamina, Indonesia's state oil company, may now have reached between \$9,000m (£4,500m) and \$10,000m.
The Jakarta weekly current affairs magazine Tempo said: "It is like a well of unknown depth. The debts are said to be growing continuously."
Officials at the mining ministry and at Pertamina declined to comment.
While stressing that the figures were not official, the magazine said they had not been denied and added that a competent official had put the total at around \$10,000m.
"This means that Pertamina can for practical purposes be declared bankrupt," the magazine said.
The size of the company's debt has been officially put at more than \$3,000m, owed mainly to international banks from whom Pertamina had borrowed short-term to finance long-term projects.
Half of the debt has been rescheduled by the Indonesian government from credits obtained from European and Japanese banks.

£315m Bonn programme to aid computer industry

Bonn, March 24.
Germany's third programme to help promote the electronic data processing industry was approved today by the Cabinet.
A total of DM1,575m (about £315m) will be allocated from the federal budget from 1976 to 1979 to help finance research and development of data processing systems and equipment as well as their use in certain selected areas.
Announcing the Cabinet's decision, Dr Hans Matthöfer, Minister for Research and Technology, told a press conference that the new programme would lay greater stress on promoting small computers, mini computers and terminals.
In previous government programmes spending on large and medium-sized computers had been twice the level of spending on the small end of the market but the ratio in the new programme would be 50:50.
Dr Matthöfer also disclosed that Germany would withdraw from the large computer sector.
The aim of the programme was to help create a data processing industry which by the beginning of the 1980s would be able to compete in all sectors of the computer market, except the large computer sector.
Other goals were that the industry should be viable and independent of state subsidies; should offer highly qualified employment opportunities; and should be able to interlock with other data systems and information processing technologies.
In increasing aid for the small computer and terminal makers, the Germans are hoping to cash in on one of the fastest growing areas of data processing.
After the break up of the Unidata group, which linked Siemens of Germany with Philips of Holland and Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique of France, German computer makers are no longer actively seeking international partners.
Behind the government's decision lies the market dominance of American suppliers, particularly IBM. Dr Matthöfer said the combined turnover of the former Unidata group and Europe's largest computer manufacturer, Britain's International Computers Ltd, came to only half the annual earnings of IBM.

Boost for Wall Street

Optimism about the United States economy boosted stocks on Wall Street yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced through the 1,000 mark for the second time this year, gaining 13.78 points to 1,009.21. This was the highest level since January 23, 1973 when it closed at 1,018.66.
Volume swelled to 32,610,000 shares compared with 22,450,000 on Tuesday. About 1,050 issues gained to about 450 showing losses.

Jet aircraft lost last year valued at £75.5m

By Our Air Correspondent
Although the number of jet aircraft lost has declined over the past few years, their aggregate value has risen steadily, the Aviation Insurance Offices' Association said in their annual report yesterday.
The average loss in respect of western-built aircraft had risen from \$5.4m (£2.8m) in 1972 to \$7.5m in 1974 and to \$8.4m last year. The aggregate value lost in 1975 for western-built jets was estimated at \$145m (about £75.5m).
A total of 625 people were killed during 1975 in jet aircraft accidents, including known losses of eastern-built aircraft. This compared with 1,226 in 1974 and 1,141 in 1973. Turbo-prop accidents accounted for 90 deaths in 1975 compared with 374 in 1974 and 243 in 1973.
John Peters, group aviation manager and underwriter of the Phoenix Assurance Company, who was re-elected chairman of the AIOA, said at the association's annual meeting that aviation insurers were charging in some cases only 20 per cent of the rates charged in 1969.

Alpines in Britain may have Maxi engine


By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent
Chrysler's newest car, the French-made Simca Alpine, may be sold in Britain with one or more versions of the Leyland Maxi engine, it was revealed last night.
Chrysler Europe confirmed that it was carrying out a feasibility study of the Leyland engine as one of a number of alternatives to the 1292 cc and 442 cc Simca engines which power the Alpine.
It is believed that a modified version of the British-made v-engined engine is also under investigation.
The possible use of a competitor's engine is being forced on Chrysler if it is to meet hitherto confidential conditions imposed by the Government in return for the £162m rescue scheme.
It is understood that the conditions relate to the progressive and rapid inclusion of

FEDERATED

Land and Building Company Limited
Comments by the Chairman,
Mr. James H. P. Meyer

- The increase in turnover and profits has been a satisfactory achievement in a difficult year; this was because we were successful in maintaining our share of the market for first-time buyers and continued our sales of houses to Local Authorities.
- Further substantial contracts for the sale of Federated houses to Local Authorities will extend into 1977, which together with private sales, should lead to further increases in turnover.
- The reduction in our land bank in 1975 reduced our borrowings by nearly £2 million, a trend which should continue during the current year.
- A final dividend of 0.73p net per share is proposed, making with the interim dividend of 0.40625p already paid, a total of 1.13625p net per share.

	1975	1974
Turnover	£11,137,000	£9,889,000
Profit before interest	£1,788,000	£2,050,000
Less interest	£1,267,000	£1,622,000
Profit before tax	£521,000	£428,000
Profit after tax	£236,000	£192,000
Dividends (gross)	6.99%	5.42%
Dividend cover	2.00	2.06
Earnings per share	2.27p	1.84p

 Builders of Federated Low Priced Homes

How the markets moved


Rises		Falls	
Barclays Bank	7p to 29sp	RE South	7p to 160p
Rk of Scotland	10p to 280p	Crowther, J.	3p to 30p
BICC	8p to 17p	Dowd & Mills	1p to 18p
BP	10p to 250p	Hamersley	1p to 18p
EMI	6p to 267p	United Edges	5p to 21p
Gosport Cons	7p to 205p	Messina Trans	5p to 185p
Hawker Sid	8p to 420p	MM Hlds	6p to 244p
Equities had another strong all-round session.		Gold gained 50 cents on ounce to \$197.50.	
Sterling gained 15 points to \$1.9270. The effective devaluation rate was 33.6 per cent.		Commodities: Coffee prices advanced sharply to over the \$900 mark. Rubber's price was at 1301.7 (previous 1302.2).	

On other pages	
Business appointments	25
Appointments vacant	28
Financial Editor	23
Letters	22
Diary	23
Financial news	24, 25
Market reports	24, 25
Share prices	24, 25
Wall Street	24
Bank Base Rates Table	26
Company Meeting Reports	25
Coronial Insurance Group	25

THE POUND	
Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.60
Canada \$	1.54
Denmark Kr	16.00
France Fr	6.55
Germany DM	5.05
Greece Dr	89.50
Hong Kong \$	9.85
Italy L	1680.00
Japan Yn	605.00
Netherlands Gld	5.35
Norway Kr	10.95
Portugal Esc	58.90
S Africa Rd	2.60
Spain Ptas	131.50
Sweden Kr	8.75
Switzerland Fr	5.05
US \$	1.973
Yugoslavia Dnr	38.00

General Accident	
Interim Statements:	25
A. Beckman	24
Blackwood Morton & Sons (Holdings)	26
Prospectus:	
The Kingdom of Thailand	26
Statement of Condition:	
Banque Worms	24

our Rent Review is an easy matter to settle



but is it

Is the rent review notice valid?
What is the current market rental value?
Will the improvements we have made to the property be taken into account?

For advice on these and the many other problems of rent review negotiations, consult The Property Consultants United Kingdom and Overseas.

Edward Froman
8 Grosvenor Street London W1A 0AD 01-420 1301

LONDON PARIS GLASGOW

Opportunity for 'era of export-led growth'

By Peter Hill

Britain's opportunities for an era of export-led growth, opportunities which should not be missed, were spelled out yesterday by Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, and Sir Ralph Batesman, president of the Confederation of British Industry.

Sir Ralph spoke of the "golden chance" which Mr Wilson's successor would have to lead Britain to prosperity when he addressed a meeting of the CBI's eastern region in Cambridge.

Mr Varley told a London meeting that Britain could be on the threshold of "the elusive prize of export-led growth that we have sought for so long."

He said even more important were the indications of a continuing improvement in exports in the period immediately ahead with a 10 per cent volume growth by the third quarter of this year and the prospect of further strong increases if world trade continued to grow.

Dealing with the efforts the Government was making to ensure that industry was prepared to take advantage of the opportunities, Mr Varley told the *Guardian's* Young Businessman of the Year Award lunch that in the past 11 months £285m had been allocated to successful incentive schemes for bringing forward capital investment and for restructuring key industries.

Sir Ralph said in his speech that his message to the new Prime Minister was that opportunity knocked.

A high productivity and high real incomes economy could be achieved, he continued, but it would need iron determination from the Cabinet, vision from the union movement and a climate in which management could have more confidence in the future.

"The new Prime Minister will have the chance of a lifetime on taking office to lead Britain back to recovery."

Chrysler inquiry told unions 'put brake' on investment in plant

Resistance from unions has "put a brake on the installation of first class equipment throughout British industry", MPs were told yesterday.

The attack came during evidence to the trade and industry sub-committee of the Commons Expenditure Committee, which is investigating the Government's Chrysler rescue deal to see if it represents value for money for the taxpayer.

Mr William Vaughan, vice-president of the Machine Tool Trades Association, said that when certain plant was installed at Chrysler's Linwood factory in Renfrewshire—such as on lmp cars—it was not allowed to run for long periods because of these problems.

He gave a warning that British industry must face this

problem fairly and squarely, otherwise managements would never be able to put in the right machinery for the job.

In the past six years Chrysler UK had been the least inclined of Britain's four major car builders to invest significantly in new machine tool installations, Mr Vaughan added.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, said machine tools at Chrysler's Stoke, Coventry, plant were "an impressive collection of antiques". The company estimated it lost 14.5 per cent of manufacturing time through plant breakdowns.

Mr George Trowbridge, MTTA president, said: "High-precision and advanced machinery had a relatively limited lifespan, up to eight years in production use. Mr Max Mad-

den, Labour MP for Sowerby, said a high production of plant at Stoke was extremely old.

Sir Jack Watkins, a council member of MTTA, said price control was inhibiting home sales of machine tools—because manufacturers could get higher prices abroad.

MPs also questioned senior Department of Employment officials about their assessment that 55,000 jobs as a whole would be lost if Chrysler UK ceased operations and that the cost of lost jobs for a year would be £150m.

Mr Anthony Larsen, an Under-Secretary at the department, said that under the rescue deal the total number of lost jobs would probably be one-third of 55,000. The cost of these lost jobs would be about £50m.

Shipowners oppose being restricted to UK yards

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipping industry has attacked any move by the Government which would compel them to build in British or European yards to help the shipbuilding industry out of its present crisis, and has also reaffirmed its criticism of the uncompetitiveness of British shipyards.

Mr F. B. ("Tim") Bolton, president of the General Council of British Shipping, said that ease of supervision and assuredly its criticism of the uncompetitiveness of British shipyards.

Mr Bolton said in his speech that his message to the new Prime Minister was that opportunity knocked.

A high productivity and high real incomes economy could be achieved, he continued, but it would need iron determination from the Cabinet, vision from the union movement and a climate in which management could have more confidence in the future.

"The new Prime Minister will have the chance of a lifetime on taking office to lead Britain back to recovery."

capital cost of a ship requires an additional £400 per running day for the whole life of the ship.

On the question of British owners being compelled to build in Britain or at least in Europe, he said that European owners operated almost entirely in an international world, earning considerable sums in the so-called cross trades.

If they were not able to buy ships at market prices to carry those cargoes they would not have a chance of carrying such cargoes and would therefore not build at all.

Any "protective measures" he said, "would merely cripple the shipping industry without producing any extra orders."

Mr Bolton's comments, which appear in the latest issue of the *GBS's* newsletter, are seen as a formal statement of the industry's position in advance of vital talks with the shipbuilding industry and ministers and officials of the Departments of Industry and Trade.

Russia's cargo fleet in cut-price war

By Michael Baily

A fresh warning that Russia's merchant fleet is threatening the survival of western shipping services comes from Lambert Brothers Shipping, shipbroking arm of the Hill Samuel group.

Undercutting of freight rates by the Russians, aided by the east Europeans and some sympathetic developing countries, is making western liner services insolvent and ripe for state subsidies or public ownership, according to Lambert's latest *World Trade Review* and Outlook.

With nearly 10 million tons already afloat, Russia has the world's largest general cargo liner fleet, nearly a third of which is competing for scarce cargoes at cut rates against western shipping in western ports.

Pressure could increase as a result of the container and roll-on vessels, 33 of which are under construction in Russian and east European yards.

Tariff formula criticized

Geneva, March 24

The European Economic Community today criticized as inadequate the American formula for tariff reductions by industrialized countries in the Tokyo round off multilateral trade negotiations.

Mr Paul Leyton, the EEC delegate, did, however, welcome the fact that the negotiations could now really get going with the tabling of the formula.

He said the community would like to see high tariffs cut by a much higher proportion than low tariffs.

Attack on council direct labour policies

By Malcolm Brown

Several local authorities were now bending the rules of economic prudence and common sense to keep their direct labour building departments intact.

Mr Ernest Smith, president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, said in Cambridge yesterday. He told the federation's eastern region that Norwich was a "classic example".

Earlier this month the Norwich City Council decided to renege on its direct labour house-building scheme. This decision was taken despite the fact that Norwich ratemakers will have to meet, over the next three years, the cost of anticipated losses by the section of over £300,000.

These losses, he added, came on top of a considerable record of direct labour inefficiency.

Mr Smith asked how long ratemakers were to go on paying out good money to keep such departments going and how long it would be before councillors realised that they were wasting other people's money.

"These are pertinent questions, particularly when it is remembered that if the building works were to be entrusted to contractors any losses incurred would have to be borne by these contractors' concerns, and not by ratemakers."

Rise in butter subsidy would 'distort' market

Margarine manufacturers yesterday gave warning that they would vigorously oppose a rise in the butter subsidy.

The Margarine and Shortening Manufacturers' Association said: "Any further increase in the subsidy, which is already very high level, would have the most serious repercussions on the industry from every point of view, including that of employment."

The subsidy is now worth 11p, so that some soft margarines cost more than cheap butter from New Zealand and many EEC countries.

Mr Lardinois, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, said in London on Monday that one way of reducing the Community's dairy surplus would be to raise consumption of milk products.

The MSMA said: "We have pointed out to Labour MPs the totally distorting effect that the subsidy is having on the yellow fats market. The market is already being damaged by the present subsidy."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting a ceiling on golden handshakes

From Mr R.N. Berry

Sir, The position adopted by Colonel de Lisle (March 15) on golden handshakes was that they should be regarded not as emotive social issues but purely as legal matters for compensation for loss of office seen to be fair. Such a viewpoint is inevitably confusing, however, for no legal system which seeks to achieve social justice or fairness can be separated from emotive issues. It has to be admitted that terms such as "justice" or "fairness" are themselves emotive social concepts. A better approach to the problem of golden handshakes might be devised from an exhaustive consideration of two hypotheses:

1. Compensation for loss of office by any employee ought to be restricted to the damages which flow from that loss.

2. There seems to be no good reason why employees should be allowed to contract in totally different ways, especially in organisations where management is divorced from ownership.

The hypotheses cannot be discussed in a letter, but two points will be made:

(a) If an employee without blame is dismissed and finds an equivalent job at the same salary, say £200 per week, within six weeks, then the

receipt by that person of £1,200 as compensation for loss would seem to be adequate. The existence of a service agreement with the former employer extending much further into the future than six weeks from date of dismissal cannot be considered relevant to the narrow question of compensation for loss of office. The only important point to consider is what damages were actually sustained by the individual as a result of dismissal.

(b) Without wishing to oppose salary differentials (within limits) it seems to be grossly unfair that some employees, mainly directors, are allowed privileges such as "golden handshakes" or "golden parachutes" and share option rights and security of tenure which are denied to other employees, particularly in cases where management is effectively divorced from ownership. One cannot blame directors for seeking to maximise their own self-interest, but one can point to cases where directors have been dismissed and received large sums of money which bear no relation to the straight salary differential between themselves and other dismissed employees. Is it not natural enough to think that such cases are unfair, and can such honesty say that such feelings are motivated merely by envy?

One conclusion that could emerge from a consideration of the two hypotheses cited is that the whole problem of golden handshakes could most easily be dealt with by setting an upper limit to the amounts of compensation that could be legally claimed by an employee against an employer, irrespective of the terms of any service agreement. In a welfare state where loss of employment cannot be equated with loss of livelihood a suitable maximum might well be three months' salary. If the maximum compensation which could be forced by an individual against his employer is higher than that amount, then situations will inevitably arise in which individual employees or groups of employees will find dismissal a financially attractive alternative to serving the organisation which employs them to the best of their ability, and behave accordingly. If compensation for loss of office offered by the employer to the employee is greater than the suggested legal maximum, the grounds for such treatment should be made clear, and approved ideally by a board of persons who are not employees of that organisation.

Yours faithfully,
R. N. BERRY,
6 Macbeth Avenue,
Glasgow.

Primary products and inflation

From Mr J. A. Hoskins

Sir, Professor Maynard (March 18) writes: "Monetarism, of course, holds (the Keynesians) responsible for the existing high rate of inflation, but the less doctrinaire of us... believe that this is much more due to the steep rise in world primary product prices in 1973 than to monetary policy per se."

But this is merely to raise a second question—why did primary product prices rise so steeply in 1973? As I understand it, the rise was a response to demand, rather than the result of any cartel operation.

So the third question is—why did world demand rise so sharply? The answer may have

been given in a report on the causes of the commodity boom, published in late 1974 by Cambridge University Press. The report concluded that the boom was the direct result of the simultaneous (Keynesian) reaction by the industrialised countries as they over-estimated demand, following the 1970-71 world recession. It also noted that the industrialised countries exported inflation to the primary producing countries, re-importing it again a year or so later.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. HOSKINS,
Hoskins Group Ltd.,
91-93 Farringdon Road,
London EC1M 3JB.
March 18.

State monopoly 'arrogance'

From Mr G. M. Fulford

Sir, I have been having trouble because the Post Office "finds calls" dating back anything up to 12 months and adds them to current bills. Obviously, this makes accounting almost impossible and I have complained to my member of Parliament, informing the Post Office that I have passed the papers to him.

This brought a brief reply from someone signing himself W. Cole for Area Accountant, effectively saying "Hard luck—

people the bill by return or we will sue you."

In common with many other citizens I am appalled at the arrogance of state monopolies and the Post Office accounting system about which they do not seem to care.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. FULFORD,
Tresson,
Warren Drive,
Kingswood,
Surrey KT20 6PT.
March 22.

'Unfair' penalty of NI levy

From Mr A. R. Hughes

Sir, Many must have seen details of the new national insurance contributions to the national press, which will come effective from April 6. But how many have realised that the raising of the upper earnings limit will mean that those earning more than £5,000 a year will have their permitted pay rate of £5 a week effectively reduced to £3.50 a week (at 35 per cent tax), and those earning more than £8,500 a year will need an extra £3.40 a week (at 50 per cent tax) to pay for the increased contribution which they cannot receive.

It will also affect those earning between £3,500 and £5,000 a year but to a lesser degree. National insurance is calculated on gross income but paid out of net income. To introduce such a change at this stage makes the income policy unrealistic and unfairly penalises the middle classes. Although the TOC will shed no tears over this, let us hope that Mr Healey recognises the "battering" that the middle classes have taken over the past year.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. HUGHES,
44 Crown Hill,
Rugby,
Warwick.
March 17.

UNCTAD accord on commodities vital

By Our Economic Staff

It was important to get an agreement on the so-called Common Fund for commodities during next month's fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi. Mr Gamani Corea, the UNCTAD Secretary-General, said yesterday.

He was answering questions yesterday at a Chatham House conference on the International Politics of Commodities.

The Common Fund was pivotal to the "integrated programme" for commodities proposed by the UNCTAD

secretariat in Geneva, he said. Mr Corea said that the product-by-product approach to commodity agreements, preferred by the industrialised nations, was not inconsistent with the integrated programme which would provide the broad framework for individual agreements.

Another speaker Mr Robert Perlman, managing director of Commodities Research Unit said that action was needed very soon to stimulate the flow of investment in raw material produced.

The risks involved in investment in new raw material production had escalated enormously in recent years and "unless something is done, and done quickly, the world faces an acute shortage of vital raw materials in the years ahead."

One answer may be to have some central fund, like the World Bank, not only to provide the gigantic sums of money needed or at least to participate in raising finance, but also to lay down international ground rules as a form of insurance for the investor, Mr Perlman said.

The risks involved in investment in new raw material production had escalated enormously in recent years and "unless something is done, and done quickly, the world faces an acute shortage of vital raw materials in the years ahead."

One answer may be to have some central fund, like the World Bank, not only to provide the gigantic sums of money needed or at least to participate in raising finance, but also to lay down international ground rules as a form of insurance for the investor, Mr Perlman said.

Another difficult year for British industry. Another successful year for Woodhouse & Rixson.

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. S. Baker:

- * Profits increased 31% to exceed a million pounds for the first time.
- * Recommended final dividend of 1.4206p per share.
- * Financial position and cash resources better than ever before.
- * Investment continuing at a high level.
- * Policy of acquiring new businesses in related fields being actively pursued.
- * Level of order intake improving.

GROUP RESULTS

	1975 £	1974 £
Turnover	8,311,000	6,382,000
Profit before taxation	1,032,000	786,000
Earnings available for distribution	482,000	367,000
Dividends	175,000	81,000
Capital employed	2,921,000	2,312,000
Earnings per share (1974 figure adjusted)	6.6p	5.9p
Dividends per share (actual)	2.4p	1.8p
Dividend cover	2.8 times	4.5 times
Net assets per share	38.3p	34.8p
Profit to turnover	12.4%	12.3%
Profit to capital employed	35.3%	34.0%



Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings) Ltd.
Results speak for themselves.

Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings) Limited, Bessener Road, Sheffield S9 3XS.
A copy of the Annual Report is available on request from the Company Secretary.

Chemical industries seek bigger voice

Product and sector groupings within the British chemical industry are to be given a stronger voice, under proposals being outlined by the Chemical Industries Association.

The CIA believes that the moves which it is making to provide for greater representation of chemical industry sectoral interests will be useful against the background of the Government's industrial planning as part of its industrial strategy.

It is also hopeful that it will increase the effectiveness of Britain's influence on Community decisions affecting the chemical industry.

Under the new plan, member companies of the CIA will be able to set up sector or product groups within the association structure to cater for specialist interests. Companies not normally eligible for CIA membership would also be able to participate.

Wholesale price rises slow in Germany

The German wholesale price index rose 1 per cent to 158.1 in February after a 1.9 per cent increase in January and a 0.3 per cent gain in December, the Federal Statistics Office said yesterday.

The rise over 12 months from February, 1975, was 4.5 per cent.

Swiss prospects

Switzerland's economic recovery is expected to be moderate this year and official forecasts for a gross national product growth of 1.3 per cent may not materialise, according to an Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development survey published in Paris yesterday.

Citicorp growth aim

Citicorp, parent company of Citibank, New York's largest commercial bank, is still aiming for a 15 per cent annual rate of earnings growth over the long term despite the banking industry's recent sluggish growth in assets. Mr Walter Wriston, Citicorp's chairman, said it would have to increase its return on risk assets.

£750,000 robot

An industrial robot welding line worth £750,000 has been ordered from Unioncam Inc. of Bedford, Shropshire, by Volvo for installation in their Torsholms, Sweden, factory by late summer.

Arab banking talks

Today the first Arab Co-operation in Banking Conference opens in the resort of Al-Ain in Abu Dhabi to discuss ways of removing obstacles to closer co-operation between Arab banks.

County Bank Report

"A difficult year...we will continue to play our part in meeting the needs of the private sector"

Extracts from the Statement of Mr. J.A.F. Binny, Chairman of County Bank, in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1975.

1975 was a difficult year for the U.K. economy generally and the Bank was not immune from the effects of inflation and recession. Profits fell from £3.11 million in 1974 to £2.29 million in 1975. While this was disappointing, there was an increase in activity and gross revenue which in the circumstances represented a very creditable performance.

The expansion of the Bank's number and range of clients continued in 1975.

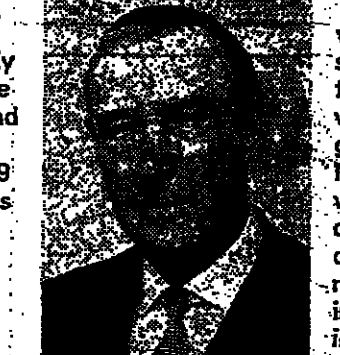
This year, however, the Bank has made higher specific provisions in respect of doubtful advances than were appropriate last year and these particularly relate to certain loans secured on property. We expect this setback to be exceptional and we hope to resume our profit growth in 1976.

Review of Operations

All divisions adapted well to the testing economic environment of 1975.

There was a substantial increase in fee income from the Corporate Advisory Division and in the number of companies for which we now regularly act in this highly competitive market. The division enjoyed a most satisfactory share of 1975's rights issue, merger and takeover activity.

Responding to the pressures on corporate liquidity brought about by inflation, the Finance Division increased its advances from £89 million to £134 million, more than half the new advances in 1975.



went to the manufacturing sector for terms exceeding five years. Equity investments were made in a number of growing private companies. I believe that the division is well placed to meet the needs of industry when business confidence is encouraged to revive and the level of new industrial investment increases.

Conditions in the money market last year were variable. Sterling and currency deposits have been maintained at approximately their 1974 levels.

Investment Division has expanded to meet the demand for its services. Pension and other Funds under management now have a value of around £800 million.

Conclusion

During a period when there has been a considerable amount of criticism of the City and its ability to finance British industry, I would like to point out that for a wide variety of companies this Bank has continued to provide term finance, has raised new equity in the market and has subscribed capital from its own resources.

We have not been deterred by short term uncertainties provided that the propositions put to us were viable by normal commercial standards, and no worthwhile business has been refused. We will continue to play our part in meeting the needs of the private sector, but Government must play a part by helping to create an environment in which industry can generate profits sufficient not only to provide an adequate return on investment but also to enable companies to help finance their own modernisation and expansion.

County Bank Limited, 11 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1JB. Tel: 01-638 5000
National Westminster Bank Group

The MacRobert Award

The Council of Engineering Institutions, acting on behalf of the MacRobert Trusts, makes an annual award of

A GOLD MEDAL AND

A PRIZE OF £25,000

for an outstanding innovation in engineering or the other physical technologies which enhances the prestige and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE 1976

AWARD ARE INVITED BY 30th APRIL

Rules and conditions from

The MacRobert Award Office, CEI
2 Little Smith Street, London SW1P 3DL
Tel.: 01-799 3912

(please quote ref. T/76)

THE SCOTTISH MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

At the Ninety-Third Annual General Meeting of the Society on 24th March 1978, the Chairman, Mr. W.R. Ballantyne, in presenting the Annual Report and Accounts referred to the Press comment that had been occasioned by the reference in his statement to "consumerist" legislation. In it he had commented on the irrelevance of much Government legislation at a time of serious recession. When all efforts should be directed to an improvement in the country's economic situation, the resources of the insurance industry were stretched to cope with the weight of "consumerist" legislation which, in some instances, operates to the consumer's disadvantage.

In 1976 the Society's new business premium income amounted to £3.4m compared with £2.9m in the previous year and corresponding sums assured at £120m were 50% up on 1974.

During the year the Society invested some £5m in U.K. ordinary shares and almost £5m in gilt-edged stocks on what have since proved to be favourable terms. Having avoided the extremes of the property boom of a few years ago, several property developments were started during the year. Such an investment policy indicated a degree of confidence that the country will surmount its present difficulties.

SM

THE SCOTTISH MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Head Office: 109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow G2 5HN

A. Beckman Limited

Interim Results
(Unaudited)

for the six months ended 31st December 1975

	6 months to 31.12.75	6 months to 31.12.74
Turnover	£7,377,195	£5,508,352
Profit before taxation	£784,125	£673,929
Earnings per share	4.32p	4.11p

■ Interim dividend of 1.5p per share declared (1974 - 1.364p per share, actual, after adjustment for the 1 for 10 bonus issue) which together with tax credit is equivalent to 2.31p per share (1974 - 2.088p per share).

■ In spite of difficult trading conditions within the textile industry, the company continues to expand both in turnover and volume.

■ Trading continues to show a healthy increase in turnover in the second half of the current year, and we look forward to this trend continuing.

A. Beckman Limited, 712 Great Portland Street, London W.1

Copies of the full Report are available from the Company at the above address.

KENNING MOTOR GROUP LTD

Distributors and Retailers of Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Petroleum Products and Tyres. Concessionaires for John Bull Tyres. Specialists in Service and Parts, Long Term Contract Hire, Car and Van Hire. Bodybuilders, Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles, Road Tank Vehicles and Remoulded Tyres. Operators of Motorway Service Areas. Insurance Brokers.

Year Ended	1975	1974
30th September, 1975	£000	£000
Turnover	141,725	123,461
Group Trading Profit	8,461	7,760
Group Net Profit before Taxation	3,639	3,171
Dividends Distributed	765	720
Cost to Company		
Shareholders Funds (Issued Capital and Reserves)	22,341	20,674
Capital Employed (Shareholders Funds, Debentures, Loans and Minority Interests)	32,494	30,903
Fixed Assets	26,260	23,950
Net Current Assets	12,632	11,899

Number of Shareholders 6,900. Copies of the 1975 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Manor Office, Old Road, Chesterfield.

KENNING MOTOR GROUP

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Over 400 again on charts, Wall St and small buyers

Encouraged by the growing conviction that the Labour Party will be headed by a moderate and a strong opening on Wall Street equities enjoyed another strong session yesterday.

At just over 6,000, bargains were again at a low level but dealers pointed out that most of this business was completed by midday, after which prices were left to drift lower.

The general sentiment was helped by a "chart" opinion that the market has been over-sold in the short run and that the FT Index will soon start off again on its journey to a point in the 450-475 range. Dealers were encouraged to see in print an opinion many of them have been expressing for some days.

The two distinct phases of the session were well reflected by seven full points by 11 am, there was little movement until a late rally put the index back to that point at the close for a figure of 406.1.

Bullish figures from Tube Investments late in the day encouraged leading shares into higher ground after hours and had earlier spotlighted the engineering sector.

At the official close, the share itself was 8p ahead to 362p but quickly put on another 10p.

Goodman Brothers & Stockman looks set for better times. This maker of women's outerwear hoisted profits from £69,000 to £230,000 in the six months to last October and approaching £500,000 is thought likely for the full year to the end of April. These would go against 1974-75's £269,000. The group also has good cash resources. At 12p, the historic yield is 12 per cent and the price earnings ratio 5.6, possibly dropping to 3.

GKN, up 15p to 339p, went to 342p, while elsewhere Turner & Newall added 3p to 161p on further consideration of its results, and Hawker Siddeley continued to attract support at 420p, a rise of 8p.

Some of the second-liners were also in good form, notably Brown & Forth 4p to 51p and Tom Martin which advanced 7p to 59p.

Electrical shares were again a strong sector. BICC recovered from its right to go ahead 8p to 117p. Racal reflected its recent export successes with a gain of 10p to 254p and there "A" also firmed 10p, to 268p. Held back by the possible sale of the GEC stake, ICI Holdings ended a couple of points to the good at 126p, while GEC itself ended at 158p, a gain of four points over the session. Plessey put on 2p to 81p and AB Electronics were firm at 61p after earlier figures.

One of the pitch's best features was EMI which were 6p to the good at 267p. Results from Ladbroke tended to disappoint and the shares lost 4p to 111p, but J. Coral held up well with an advance of 3p to 125p.

The "blue chips" were in rather more subdued mood than either engineers or electricals. The best was Glaxo 5p to 267p, Metal Box 5p to 25p, Rank 4p to 155p and ordinary 5p to 155p and ordinary 5p to 155p and ordinary 5p to 155p.

Wall Street

New York, March 24.—Stocks rallied strongly with the Dow Jones industrial average closing solidly above the 1,000 level. Oil stocks were among leaders of the rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 13.78 to 1,008.21. About 1,050 issues advanced, compared with about 450 showing losses.

Volume swelled to 32,610,000 shares from 24,450,000 shares yesterday.

Brokers said investors were encouraged by the industrial average's push above 1,000 early in the session with almost no resistance.

The market encountered strong resistance at that level before the index briefly crossed 1,000 earlier in the month.

Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.

Silver dips by 3.80 cents

New York, March 24.—Silver futures collapsed as much as 3.80 cents on pressure from technical recommendations by a leading commodity analyst.

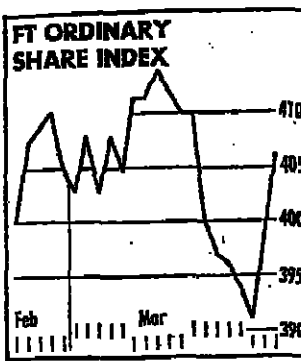
Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.

Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.

Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.

Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.

Analysts said the market was also helped by the report as it opened that the United States had a \$1,400m balance of payments surplus in 1975, its first since records began in 1960.



Unilever 4p to 448p. Useful rises were also scored by Becham 35p and ICI 35p, both better by three points. In spite of the favourable comment on the results of AP Cement, first forecast here, profit-makers took their toll and the price dipped 2p to 188p. Also in the building sector, Parker Timber added 5p to 95p after a rights issue and dividend and profits forecast while a 25 per cent jump in earnings added a scrip boosted F. J. C. Lilly 3p to 62p.

After recent weakness, Wimpey put on 11p to 61p, BPB continued to attract support at 149p, up 1p, and Anglo, which has been plagued with North Sea oil platform, ended the session 2p firmer at 103p.

Johnson Firth Brown, a popular share where there is continued speculation about the fate of the Jessel strike, went ahead another 3p to 58p, while Francis Parker, now concentrating on aggregates, recovered 13p to 7p, after 8p, following weakness earlier in the week.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

In motors, the prospect of a United States takeover, BTR rose 4p to 190p and Weyburn Engineering continued on its merry way putting on another 3p to 730p. Upset by the reduced Guinness Peat stake, Laidlaw gave up 6p to 212p.

Slough Estates now growing steadily

By John Brennan

Slough Estates, the country's largest industrial estate developer with a 14m sq ft portfolio in the United Kingdom, Europe, Australia and in the United States, is now running into a period of steady reversionary rental growth.

A substantial proportion of the leases on its earlier developments fall due for renewal before the end of the decade. And this inbuilt growth, along with the effects of last year's unfreezing of commercial rent controls, boosted gross United Kingdom rental income in 1975 by 55 per cent to £6.76m.

Overseas rents rose from £1.8m to £2.8m. And at the pre-tax level profits rose by more than £1m to £5.34m.

Although certain development costs continue to be capitalised as part of the cost of new buildings, Slough has this time charged £372,000 of interest on United Kingdom development land to revenue (last year £376,000 of interest on land was capitalised). So the profits

improvement is even greater than the reported figures imply.

Slough's tax charge in 1975 has been reduced by £49,000 over provided in previous years. A £1.1m increase in attributable profits to £3.4m gives 130 per cent cover for a full year's dividend increased by the most allowed to 2.84p gross per share.

The group's development programme has been cut back through the year as demand for industrial space eased. But it has had to finish commercial schemes started before the property recession.

Nevertheless, "provided there is no major set-back in the general economic situation" Slough's directors are "confident" that profits for 1976 will show a further improvement.

And with rental growth worth around £1m a year until 1980, the group's confidence is soundly based.

At 84p, up 1p on the results, the shares yield 3.4 per cent, a premium rating which reflects its sound financial structure and rental growth potential.

Guinness Peat makes £1m

Guinness Peat Group has sold just under half of its 45.1 per cent stake in Linford Holdings, the food wholesaler and distributor, for £3.365m, showing a profit of £1m on the book value.

Some 22.2 per cent of Linford's shares were placed with institutions at 205p a share, a discount of 10p to the ruling market price.

Guinness Peat, among whose interests are commodity broking and insurance, still retains a 22.9 per cent holding in the food group and says that it is Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

Lord Kissin, executive chairman of Guinness Peat, will remain as chairman of Linford. Guinness Peat intends to use fully on its own. Additionally, the placing will increase the marketability of the shares.

F J C Lilley jumps 25pc and gives a 1 for 2 scrip

By Desmond Quigley

A one-for-two scrip issue has been proposed by Scottish civil engineering and public works contractor F. J. C. Lilley as the same time as it has announced a near 25 per cent rise in pre-tax profits for the year to the end of January.

The pre-tax rise from £1.62m to £2.02m has maintained the company's solid growth rate of the previous three years. In 1973 the profit was £517,681.

The scrip issue will almost exhaust the company's authorised capital and it is therefore proposed that this should be increased from £3m to £4m with the shares having a par value of 25p.

The board is proposing to pay a final dividend in June of 1.63p gross which will make a total for the year of 2.79p compared with 2.48p.

Last year's turnover rose by 35 per cent to £27.4m, but margins fell with trading profit rising by only 20 per cent from £2.31m to £2.77m. However, there was a credit of £23,575 in interest payments, against a debit of £108,220. Earnings a share stood at 13.48p against 11.25p.

Despite the current recession in the construction industry the directors are confident that the group will maintain its position.

Lilley has been well placed to pick up work that has come with the Scottish oil boom and this to a certain extent has helped to offset the less predictable work to be found in the public, particularly local authority, sector.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

The company's decision to go into the Middle East and only yesterday announced that its recently formed offshoot Lilley International had won a £1.75m contract for the construction of two new schools to be used for the United Arab Emirates Ajman Creek development scheme.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dresdner Bk review of W German economy

Frankfurt, March 24.—Companies which use highly trained and skilled workers find the best chance of avoiding the structural crisis facing German industry due to the growing industrialization of developing countries. Dresdner Bank says in its latest economic report. These companies are in search-intensive sectors and include those involved in machine tools, heavy plant, data processing, nuclear reactors and medical technology.

Overseas

Branches of industry facing the greatest structural pressure from the developing nations include toy-makers, leatherware and clothing manufacturers and producers of fine ceramics. But parts of the motor, electrical and metal industries are also threatened, the bank added.

The report said lower wage costs and more readily available raw materials should give some Third World countries a superior position over Germany, especially where production is labour intensive and where there is a high degree of production modernization.

European Credit bank growth

In spite of low private investment, especially in the major Western industrial countries, which are the Brussels-based European Credit Bank's "home market", the bank's development last year was again satisfactory, the annual report states.

Cornhill Insurance Group Increased Profit

"Despite the economic problems and the rate of inflation in 1975, Cornhill made a profit of £3,544,000 which was 8% higher than in 1974... a record"

Stanley R. Harding
Cornhill Chairman

Financial Summary

*Cornhill Group's non-life premium income in 1975 increased from £39,578,000 to £52,213,000, a rise of 31.6%
*Solvency ratio now 44% (market value basis)
*Investment income in 1975 reached £3,900,000
*Aggregate free reserves at December 31, 1975 amounted to £13,627,000.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

Despite the economic problems and the exceptionally high rate of inflation in 1975, Cornhill made a profit of £3,544,000 which was 8% higher than in 1974... a record... The investment income increased by 31.6% to £3,900,000 reflecting a material improvement in the company's share of the United Kingdom market. However, because of the rapid rise in the cost of claims, Cornhill's line with most other insurers found underwriting profit difficult to achieve, but the loss was held to less than 1% of written premium. Investment income reached £3.9m.

UNITED KINGDOM

It was necessary to adjust motor rating levels in January and July to counter the effect on claims of the continuing rise in the rate of inflation. Vehicle prices and personal injury awards. Nonetheless, satisfactory real growth was achieved and the year ended with an underwriting surplus.

Economic conditions adversely affected the fire account but it was still possible to achieve real growth in selected lines although Surcharge underwriting was incurred. Surcharge contracts went some way towards the elimination of the big losses of earlier years but not to the extent of those revisions will not be felt until 1976.

The significant effect of inflation on liability claims, and the employers' responsibilities imposed on employers and others by new legislation, combined to make liability underwriting difficult. However, the company continues to pursue its programme of risk improvement by means of a practical safety advisory service and of controlled expansion by careful underwriting at realistic rates.

The preliminary loss account achieved a satisfactory result. Following an increase in Cornhill's travel business, further development in the personal accident account is planned with the introduction of new contracts.

Parker Timber rights call for £648,000

Announcing a one-for-five rights issue to raise around £648,000, Parker Timber forecasts pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 of at least £2m against £1.78m.

The issue price is to be 70p, a discount of 25p on yesterday's price. The board also forecasts a 4.875p net dividend or 7.5p gross on the enlarged equity. (In 1974-75 it paid 2.1386p net or 3.29p gross.) The Treasury has agreed.

Over the six months to last September turnover grew from £13.3m to £15.4m, and pre-tax profits went up from £890,000 to £1,038m. The group also won a growing share of the market, with all divisions trading successfully.

Parker International, operating in the fields of export package and storage, did particularly well. Turnover increased in volume as well as in value and this continues. A big development programme explains the issue. A substantially higher level of capital expenditure will be incurred in coming months to meet a growing demand. A new sawmill is being built in Manchester and will soon be running. A further sawmill is expected for Newcastle, and soon Parker also expects to buy premises for manufacture of industrialised building products.

Aquis Securities

Mr H. Quimman, chairman of Aquis Securities, says in his annual statement, that having adequate finance at its disposal, both for current needs as well as those for the foreseeable future, group has no liquidity problem.

He is far more optimistic about the outcome of the current financial year than he was of the previous year. His faith in property as one of the most secure investment media remains unshaken.

In view of the uncertain state of the property market, the auditors are unable to deter-

mine whether inclusion of group properties at book values is appropriate, and whether the related advances of £8.66m by the company to its principal property investment subsidiary will be recovered in full.

Sanderson now back in surplus

Though it showed an improvement in the opening half year to end-December wool combing and artificial fibres group Sanderson Murray & Elder (Holdings) again passes the interim dividend.

On sales of £13.3m against £11.5m, the group made pre-tax profits of £500,000 compared with losses of £19,000, and earnings a share of 2.2p against a deficit of 0.7p. In the preceding full year profits fell from £155,000 to £3,000.

The first half profits reflected higher wool sales, the directors say. The order book in this sector has lengthened since last November, but man-made fibre business is still quiet. With current imports of clothing and a slow recovery in exports, there is still no widespread confidence.

Even so, total profits are expected to rise in the second half year to June 30. The board duly forecasts at least a maintained dividend of 1.3p net.

Overseas spur for Cornhill Insurance

Cornhill Insurance, part of the Thomas Tilling group, reports 1975 pre-tax profits 8 per cent higher at £5.4m. Non-life premium income rose 31.6 per cent to £52.2m, reflecting a marked improvement in its share of the home market.

Like others in the sector, Cornhill found underwriting profits hard to earn. However, it managed to keep the loss to less than 1 per cent of written premiums.

Botswana RST to raise borrowing limits

Just a year after increasing the borrowing limit by £100m to £250m, shareholders in Botswana RST, the hapless copper producer, are again being asked to increase the borrowing limits by a similar amount to £350m (about £210m).

The increase in the loan powers is already a fait accompli given that three major shareholders—Amex, Anglo American Corporation and Charter Consolidated—holding nearly 60 per cent of the shares have agreed. But that is cold comfort for outside shareholders, although most have taken speculative positions.

The annual statement by Mr J. D. Walcott, chairman, makes not unexpectedly chilling reading. Loans from the three principal shareholders had almost doubled to £118.9m in the year to the end of December and while these loans remain outstanding the

Mining

company is unable to pay dividends.

Mr Walcott writes: "Accordingly there continues to be little prospect that dividends can be paid in the foreseeable future."

By the end of the year, total loans, including accrued interest charges, had increased from £150m to £228m. Discussions on restructuring the company which have been going on for some time with the Botswana Government and are shortly to begin with project lenders.

Mr Walcott writes: "These discussions are likely to take some time, and it is too early to predict what type of restructuring might take place or when."

The Selebi-Pikwe project has been plagued by mammoth technical problems, quite apart

from the copper price, but Mr Walcott considers that after a month-long shut-down of the smelter for maintenance and certain modifications, production is expected to rise progressively to rated capacity by early 1977.

However, he adds: "Great strains have been placed on the plant during the past two years, and further problems and delays could be encountered", while further financial losses are expected this year.

Consolidated Marchison, the South African antimony producer and favoured speculative stock, expects sales this year to exceed those of last year, according to the chairman Mr P. R. Wilton, in his annual statement.

Dividends are expected to be at least maintained at last year's total of 80 cents a share, which was a drop of 50 cents on the previous year after pre-tax profits more than halved to £8.25m.

THE BOARD AND THE STAFF

Changes in top management were made in mid-year. Mr Cecil Burrows, a long serving director, has been appointed General Manager. Both Mr Burrows and Mr. Treen joined the Board.

The Board is grateful for the support received during the past year from dedicated staff in all parts of the world and wishes to thank them for their contribution towards a satisfactory result. The Board also wishes to thank all policyholders, brokers and agents for their continuing support.

OUTLOOK

1975 was a record in the 70-year history of Cornhill. However, the real value of monetary assets is being constantly eroded by inflation. To maintain adequate free reserves to support inflationary growth in premium and to provide an adequate return in terms of true profit on shareholders' investments, it is essential to earn profits in excess of what might appear to be adequate in historical terms. We await with interest the outcome of the current deliberations on the subject of inflation and its impact on the published results, and to the tax burden of insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions.

With the real prospect of a reducing rate of inflation in the United Kingdom, I believe the outlook for insurance to be better than of late and particularly for such companies as Cornhill which strive constantly to improve efficiency and to reduce costs.

I shall be sorry indeed to have to hand over the Chairmanship of this fine company when I retire from Tilling in September 1976 but I wish my colleagues and friends at Cornhill every success. I have full confidence in them and in the future of the Company.

Copies of the full statement and the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary at 32 Cornhill, London EC3V 3JL.

Cornhill
Insurance Company Limited
A member of the Thomas Tilling Group.

VAT impost takes toll of Jas Walker

As turnover held steady at £5.3m (exclusive of VAT) in the half year to October 31, the pre-tax profits of James Walker Goldsmith & Silversmith fell from £105m to £83,000. The half-time payment is 1.39p gross against 1.38p.

Last September Walker reported record trading, though margin restraint and higher VAT pressed on profits. The board explains that the introduction of 25 per cent VAT meant a slowdown in turnover in the latest half year. Net of VAT turnover rose by less than 1 per cent.

At the same time it has had to comply with Government regulations which bit into margins.

Redland's sand and gravel expansion

Redland has bought H. Laver and Son, which carries on a sand and gravel business in Surrey. The consideration will be met by the immediate payment of £10,382 and the issue of 501,088 ordinary shares.

The remaining consideration of 1,004,596 shares is being paid in instalments over three years, subject to a cash alternative in the event of share price fluctuations which would result in a minimum total price of £1.55m.

Decline in margins at Barton & Sons

Although margins fell from 15 per cent to 13.5 per cent last year the pre-tax profits of Barton & Sons, the engineer and tubing maker, rose by 4.5 per cent to a record £2.9m. Turnover went up from £26.1m to £29.1m, but a lot of this was inflation.

Shareholders are to receive a dividend of 4.09p against 3.71p gross. Earnings a share were 9.7p, compared with 9.2p.

Richard's (Leicester)

Last year structural and mechanical engineer and iron-founder, Richard's (Leicester) hoisted its pre-tax profits from £326,000 to a record £462,000. Turnover rose more modestly from £3.37m to £3.57m. Earnings a share came out at 12.2p against 5.7p, and the dividend goes up from 4.24p gross to 4.7p.

A. Beckman strong

Following up last year's record profit of £1.51m, the A. Beckman fabric converting and merchandising group, has pushed its pre-tax profits for the six months to end-December up from £673,000 to £784,000. Turnover rose from £5.5m to £7.3m, in spite of difficult trading conditions.

The dividend is raised from 2.09p adjusted for scrip to 2.31p gross. Earnings a share are 4.32p, against 4.11p.

TKM gets £1.7m by sale

Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings) has received a total of £1.69m cash from the sale of its interest in Morice Tozer Beck (Holdings) to the Alexander Bowden Group. The sale consideration was initially satisfied by £1.06m cash payment plus £440,000 in Howden Group shares.

Business appointments

Sir Maurice moves up at John Laing

Sir Kirby Laing is to retire as chairman of John Laing and Son in June. Sir Maurice Laing will succeed him. Sir Kirby will remain a director and become deputy chairman.

Mr G. C. Gough has become vice-chairman of Reynolds Portland Cement Co. Mr N. C. Parsons is to be made chairman of C. A. Parsons and Dr R. Hawley managing director following the retirement in September of Mr F. C. Krause chairman and chief executive of C. A. Parsons.

Mr Bruce MacPhail, deputy managing director of Town & City Properties, has been appointed managing director. Mr J. E. Dowling is to join the board of Charrington, Gardner Lockett on June 1 and will become managing director on July 1. Mr K. M. D. Mills retires on June 30.

Mr J. M. Elmner, group director in London, Common Brothers Group, is to be chairman of Common Brothers Armstrong Shipping, a new company arising from the forthcoming merger of Common Brothers (London) and Armstrong Shipping. The managing director will be Mr J. A. H. Armstrong and the remaining board members Mr V. J. Sans, Mr K. V. Ames, Mr J. S. Gavey, Mr F. R. Mather and Mr J. L. Jones.

Mr Alex Morton has been named executive chairman of Clachan Excavations and Construction and Alex Morton (Mech Equip).

Mr Martin Ellis has been made an assistant director of BEAMA, The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

Mr C. F. Peters, group aviation manager and underwriter of Phoenix Assurance, has been re-elected chairman of the Aviation Insurance Offices Association.

Mr G. M. Hamilton and Mr A. Lewis are to join the board of Rose, Robinson, Fouldes on April 1. Mr D. J. Carrington and Mr D. M. Pittway are to go on to the board of Hogg Robinson (UK).

Mr A. W. Ball has been made chairman of The Provincial Laundries following the resignation of Mr T. J. Willis as chairman and director. Mr A. P. M. Dear joins the board.

Mr W. M. Clarke has joined the board of Romner Trust. Mr G. F. Grant resigns.

Mr D. Brown has gone on to the board of Felkstone Tank Development.

Mr David Saunders-Davies has been made director of Rank Research Laboratories. Mr Bob Winfield has been appointed to the board of Sinterhurst Holdings. Mr Mike Burford and Mr Adrian Sanderson have joined the board of Sinterhurst Hydraulics.

Mr Gilbert Lee, chairman of the European Hotel Corporation, is retiring and, by rotation, will be succeeded by Dr Günter Berendt of Luftansa.

THE THROGMORTON TRUST

Extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman the Rt. Hon. Edward du Cann, M.P.

The Throgmorton Trust is a private unincorporated trust, it is, as far as I am aware, the only large listed investment trust whose chief characteristic is investment in the shares of smaller companies.

Judged over the years since its inception, the shares of your Company have shown a most successful record from the point of view of both capital and income growth. This reputation for success is one which we are determined to maintain over the years.

INVESTMENT POLICY

In early 1975 your Board reduced both the large cash deposits and the trust's holdings of fixed interest securities and as the year progressed increased the proportion held in your Company's traditional area of investment.

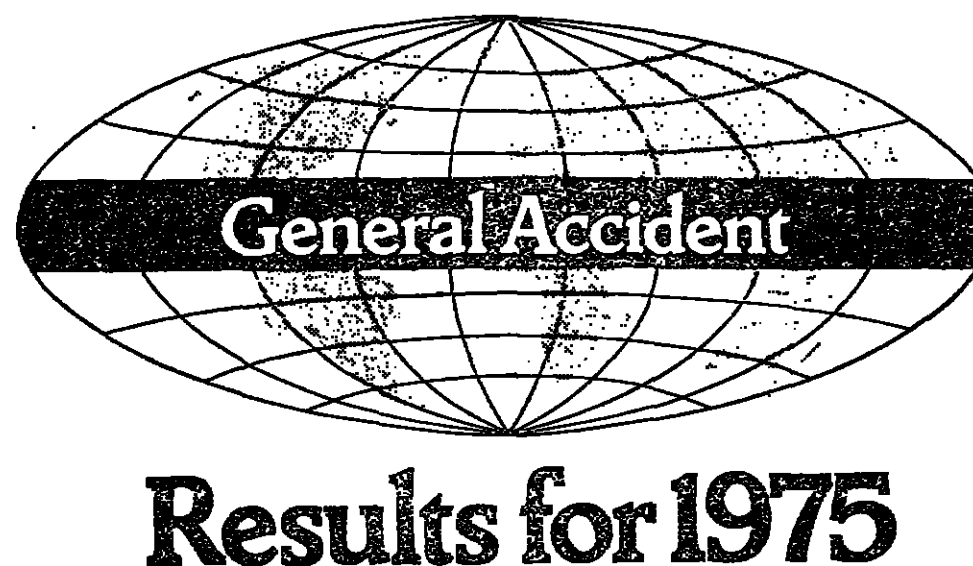
NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value attributable to one ordinary share of your Company, allowing for the full conversion of the 81 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock, increased during the year from 32p to 57p, an increase of 76.1 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Your Directors are recommending a final dividend of 91 per cent. (12.75p per share) making a total of 14.5 per cent. for the year (1974-14.25 per cent.). In addition they propose the payment of a bonus dividend of 11 per cent. (0.275p per share), payable this year only.

Copies of the Report may be obtained from the Secretary, 25, MILK STREET, LONDON EC3V 8JE



The audited accounts for the year to 31st December 1975 will be published on 3rd May 1976, but preliminary and unaudited figures for 1975, with actual figures for 1974, are as follows:—

	1975 £M	1974 £M
Premium Income		
Short Term Business		
General	455.9	359.7
Marine and Aviation	15.8	13.1
	<u>471.7</u>	<u>372.8</u>
Long Term Business		
Life, Annuity, Capital Redemption and Long Term Personal Accident	64.2	58.5
Profit and Loss Account		
Investment Income	42.3	35.0
Underwriting Results		
General	-25.2	-13.2
Marine and Aviation	-0.5	-0.3
Shareholders' Long Term Profits	1.8	1.5
	<u>18.4</u>	<u>23.0</u>
Interest on Loans	1.6	1.6
Profit before Taxation	16.8	21.4
Taxation—UK and Overseas	3.6	6.1
Profit after Taxation	13.2	15.3
Exchange adjustment	-0.8	-0.1
	<u>12.4</u>	<u>15.2</u>
Minority Interests and Preference Dividends	-0.4	-0.4
Profit for the year available to Ordinary Shareholders	12.0	14.8
Earnings per share	9.5p	11.8p
Dividend per share	5.81p	5.4p

Note

In arriving at the profit for the year after taxation, overseas revenue has been included at the rates of exchange ruling on 31st December 1975. USA business being converted at \$2.03 to the £. The exchange charge of £0.8 million (1974 £0.1m) represents the decrease in that profit arising from the application of average rates of exchange, which are those used for purposes of establishing UK taxable profits

Analysis by territory of general business premium income and underwriting result.

	1975 Premium Income £M	Under- writing Result £M	1974 Premium Income £M	Under- writing Result £M
U.K.	174.3	-10.7	142.6	-1.6
U.S.A.	169.1	-11.6	134.6	-2.1
E.E.C.	32.5	-2.7	24.4	-1.5
Canada	32.5	-1.6	21.9	-2.3
Australia	19.3	0.4	13.5	-4.4
Other, including reinsurance	28.2	1.0	22.7	-1.3
	<u>455.9</u>	<u>-25.2</u>	<u>359.7</u>	<u>-13.2</u>

Final dividend for the year ended 31st December 1975

The Directors have decided to recommend to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 26th May 1976 the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2.96p per share, making a total distribution for the year of 5.81p per share as compared with 5.4p for 1974 and representing the maximum increase currently permitted, allowing for the increase in the basic rate of tax in the 1975 Finance Act and for the issue of additional shares during the year. The dividend will be payable on or after 1st July 1976 to Shareholders on the register on 14th May 1976.

**General
Accident**

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.

World Headquarters. General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9 1/2%
First London Secs	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
Royal Bank	9 1/2%
Shenley Trust	11 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%

* 9-day deposits on sums of £50,000 and over, 9 1/2%
 * 3-month deposits on sums of £25,000 and over, 9 1/2%
 * 6-month deposits on sums of £25,000 and over, 9 1/2%

DOING BUSINESS WITH THE MIDDLE EAST? £25 p.a. will put you on Telex

Why not cut your phone bill, speed up your business and save much more writing?

81-405 4442 - 81-404 5011
 BRITISH MIDLANDS (Int. 1925)

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
 62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8EP Tel: 01-638 8651

1975/76	1976/77	Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	32	-	3.0	9.4	8.4
106	94	Deborah Services	106	-	7.5	7.1	5.6
150	115	Henry Sykes	145	+1	4.9	3.4	9.7
36	18	Twinlock Ord	19	-	0.9	4.9	4.7
67	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	64	-	12.0	18.8	-
63	48	Unilock Holdings	61	-	4.5	7.4	11.8

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	Yield	Price	Change
ADIC 10% 1983	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1984	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1985	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1986	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1987	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1988	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1989	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1990	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1991	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1992	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1993	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1994	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1995	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1996	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1997	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1998	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1999	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2000	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2001	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2002	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2003	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2004	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2005	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2006	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2007	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2008	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2009	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2010	10.00	100.00	0.00

CONVERTIBLES	Yield	Price	Change
ADIC 10% 1983	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1984	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1985	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1986	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1987	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1988	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1989	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1990	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1991	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1992	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1993	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1994	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1995	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1996	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1997	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1998	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 1999	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2000	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2001	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2002	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2003	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2004	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2005	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2006	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2007	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2008	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2009	10.00	100.00	0.00
ADIC 10% 2010	10.00	100.00	0.00

Commodities

Coffee prices push past the £900 mark

In line with Tuesday night's steady rise in New York coffee prices, London futures for the start of trading in London yesterday pushed above £900 for the first time since the start of the year. At the close, both March and May were £22.50 up, the first position at £911 and the second at £922.50. Both cocoa and sugar were easier on the day.

Metal prices rallied from Tuesday's dip, copper cash wire bars, £21.00 up on the day at £21.50. Three months was also £10.50 ahead at £240.75.

The value of the pound against the dollar rose from £2.25 to £2.26, a supporting influence. Standard cash finished the day £21.50 up at £21.75. Three months was £22.50 ahead at £21.75.

Gold prices were steady, with the March futures at £21.75. The March futures at £21.75. The March futures at £21.75.

Foreign Exchange

Spot Position of Sterling

The pound moved below the top of the European joint float, leaving the mark again in the dominant position. In the system, in general, the pound was trading at a premium against the dollar and other currencies.

Wide currency positions in the pound were less pronounced, leaving the mark and Swiss franc to gain ground against the dollar and other currencies.

The pound part of the float on Tuesday, in a sudden reversal of relationships in the system, following rapid dismantling of speculative holdings when an anticipated currency realignment failed to materialise at the weekend.

In addition, short-term pound deposits, which had risen up to 200 per cent on Tuesday, declined to about 25 per cent yesterday, as banks reopened positions in the currency.

Steering rose by 15 points against the dollar to \$1.970, its effective rate was unchanged at \$1.975.

Gold rose by 50 cents an ounce, to \$133.75.

Discount market

Money Market Rates

The discount market had a very tough day and the Bank of England found it necessary to help out an exceptionally large sale. This assistance was channelled directly to the houses by purchases of Treasury bills and corporation bonds.

Fresh funds, where they could be found, came expensively. Banks were substantial and houses had a "callers" struggle to achieve margins, even with the official assistance. From rates of 8 to 8 1/2 per cent in the morning, they often paid up to 9 per cent when the market became extremely tight in the afternoon, and eventually closed their books in the area of 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 per cent.

The stronger adverse influence was the movement of our money, which proved substantially higher than had been expected.

Recent Issues

Issue	Amount	Yield	Price
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00
Local Authority Bonds	£100m	9.5%	100.00

An upturn in industrial activity seen in Australia

Canberra, March 24.—Manufacturers in Australia are confidently predicting an upturn in industrial activity in the June quarter and in the general business situation in the next six months.

A survey of industrial trends conducted by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers and the Bank of New South Wales reported that manufacturers' expectations for their performances in the next three months were much brighter than their end of year gloom.

The improvement was most evident in respect of both new orders and output.

The survey, conducted in the first two weeks of March, reported that the proportion of respondents expecting an upturn in the general business situation had more than doubled compared with the previous survey last December.

Subdued rates of output and new orders, under-utilization of capacity and a decline in employment continued to typify manufacturing experience in the March quarter.

Less than satisfactory full rates of operation were again reported by almost 75 per cent of firms surveyed and insufficiency of new orders was again the dominant constraint.

However, a more optimistic outlook for capital expenditure in the coming 12 months was reported, particularly for investment in plant and machinery.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index of European share prices was put provisionally at 145.61 on March 23 against 149.83 a week earlier.



BLACKWOOD MORTON & SONS (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Interim Statement

The Directors of Blackwood, Morton & Sons (Holdings) Ltd. announce an Interim Dividend of 81.25p per share (1975-1976) for the year to 30th June 1976.

Unaudited Group results for the six months to 31st December 1975 (Overseas Subsidiaries - six months to 30th September 1975) are as follows:-

	Six months to 31st Dec. 1975	Six months to 31st Dec. 1974
Sales	12,200,838	12,114,483
Trading Profit before Depreciation and Interest	904,676	(Loss) 77,818
Less Depreciation	287,484	288,064
Bank Overdraft Interest	105,274	284,607
	392,758	573,671
Profit before Tax	511,918	(Loss) 651,489
Tax (including Deferred Tax)	275,000	(Tax Credit) 280,000
Profit after Tax	236,918	(Loss) 361,489

Sales, though reduced in volume, showed little change in value compared with the equivalent period a year ago, reflecting the benefits of price increases which became effective in the first half of 1975. This increased profitability aided to the sharp reduction in interest charges from £284,607 to £105,274 and a lessening in the rate of wage increases led to the considerable improvement in the results.

All trading companies, with the exception of the Australian subsidiary, contributed to this improvement.

In the U.K. consumer demand continues to be disappointing. If unemployment continues at a high level, and if there are no tax reductions in the Budget, disposable income will continue to fall. Trading conditions are likely to continue difficult and the situation could be aggravated by rising prices of raw materials leading inevitably to still higher prices for carpets.

Depressed conditions and fierce price competition in our most important overseas markets led to a reduction in exports from £1,600m to £1,450m. However, there are signs of an improvement, especially in Australia and West Germany, and the recent devaluation of the £ should help.

In the absence of any serious deterioration in the second half of the year, it is the intention of the Board to recommend the payment of a Final Dividend in October.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



The Kingdom of Thailand

U.S. \$100,000,000

Five Year Term Loan

Produced by

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association Bank of Montreal Singapore Branch

Crocker National Bank Union Bank of Switzerland London Branch

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

Bangkok Bank Limited Thai Farmers Bank Limited London Branch

Bankers Trust Company The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

Chase Asia Ltd. Chemical Bank Citibank N.A.

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG

Dresdner (South East Asia) Limited—Deutsche Bank Group The Mitsui Bank of California

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Arranged by

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

March, 1976

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit Name	Yield	Price	Change
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00
Abney Unit Trust	10.00	100.00	0.00

505 من الامال

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Mar 22. Dealings End, Apr 2. Contango Day, Apr 5. Settlement Day, Apr 13.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

* Ex dividends, & ex all. † Forecast dividend. ‡ Current price. § Interest payment provided. ¶ Prices at suspension of trading and end of trading. ** Bid or ask price. *** Bid contract. †† Pre-adjusted figures. ‡‡ Forecast earnings. §§ Capital distributions. ¶¶ Ex traded. §§ Ex scrip or above split. Tax break. § Price adjusted for late dealings. . . . significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

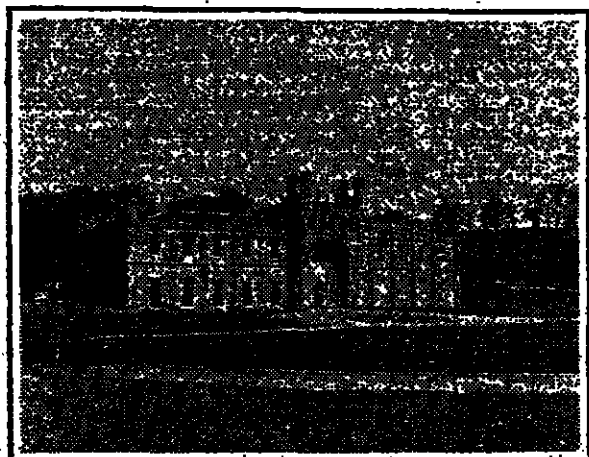
The Times Share Indices for £24.98 (base date June 2, 1966) original base date June 2, 1961=100.

	Index	Div.	Earnings
	Nov64	Nov64	Nov64
	Latest	%	Percent
The Times Industrial Share Index	168.28	8.82	101.19
Large Share Index	168.28	8.82	101.19
Largest Cos.	125.94	8.22	102.92
Small Share Index	125.94	8.22	102.92
Capital Goods	128.33	8.83	102.80
Consumer Goods	128.33	8.83	102.80
Steel Share Cos.	128.33	8.83	102.80
Non-Steel Share Cos.	128.33	8.83	102.80
Large Share Financial Share Index	126.05	5.48	104.21
Large Share Financial and Industrial Share	126.05	5.50	104.20
Consumer Goods Share Index	126.05	5.48	104.21
Commodity Shares	201.02	4.77	123.00
Gold Mining Share Index	325.87	6.80	149.77
Industrial Share Index	168.28	8.82	101.19
Chemical & Petrochem	81.66	7.94	81.66
Food & Drink	81.66	7.94	81.66
Textiles	81.66	7.94	81.66
Metals	81.66	7.94	81.66
Engineering	81.66	7.94	81.66
Transport	81.66	7.94	81.66
Public Works	81.66	7.94	81.66
Services	81.66	7.94	81.66
Finance	81.66	7.94	81.66
Insurance	81.66	7.94	81.66
Utilities	81.66	7.94	81.66
Government	81.66	7.94	81.66
Foreign	81.66	7.94	81.66
Real Estate	81.66	7.94	81.66
Other	81.66	7.94	81.66
Price Index	168.28	8.82	101.19
Volume Index	168.28	8.82	101.19
Dividend Yield	168.28	8.82	101.19
Earnings Yield	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/Earnings/Dividend Ratio	168.28	8.82	101.19
Price/Earnings/Dividend/Volume/Price/E			



Knight Frank & Rutley

A Selection of Estates and Farms for Sale Spring 1976



LEICESTER/DERBYSHIRE about 1,100 acres



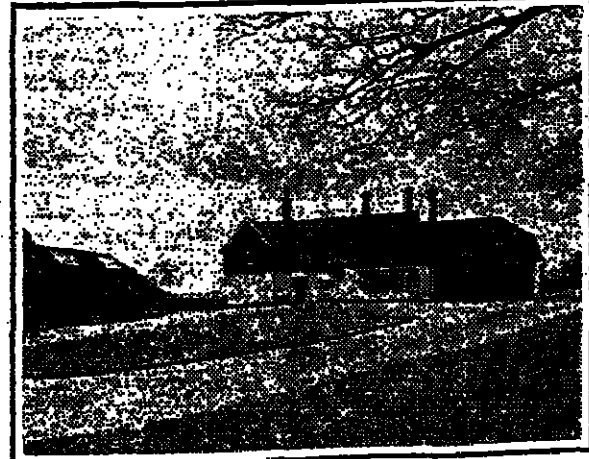
HERTFORDSHIRE about 367 acres



SURREY/SUSSEX about 190 acres



SUSSEX about 90 acres



WEST SURREY about 83 acres

Preliminary Announcement
ROSS-SHIRE about 6,100 acres
A RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Farmland with vacant possession. Pheasant and grouse shooting, fishing; woodlands; tenanted farms; cottages. Particulars available in late April.

Apply: EDINBURGH OFFICE (01225 552551)

LEICESTERSHIRE/DERBYSHIRE
The Donington Park Estate about 1,100 acres
A MOST IMPRESSIVE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Donington Hall seated in its Deer Park and surrounded by 4 let farms, cottages, woodland and other land.

Joint Sole Agents: BEARDSLEY THEOBALDS, Nottingham. (Tel: 0602 2722) (04587 7992)

DEVON/CORNWALL about 618 acres

The Walton Estate, Gunnislake
AN EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

7 miles of the River Tamar, producing 300 salmon p.a.; 2 farms and accommodation lands in hand; 1 let farm.

(01703 3171)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 585 acres
The Bocconer Estate, Nr. Marlow.
AN EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Attractive residence; 2 farmhouses, 9 cottages; dairy and grain units. River Thames frontage.

Land Agents: SMITHS GORE, York (Tel: 0904 55894) (01703 4444)

KENT about 477 acres

AN IMPRESSIVE, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

Lovely period house; extensive buildings including grain unit; manager's bungalow, farmhouse, 2 cottages; arable, pasture and woodland.

(0587 6403)

HAMPSHIRE about 440 acres
Hoplands, Kings Somborne.
A FIRST-CLASS, RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

Attractive residence; modern buildings including grain unit; manager's house, bungalow, 4 cottages; highly fertile loam over chalk.

(04080 62)

HERTFORDSHIRE about 367 acres

A FINE, RESIDENTIAL FARMING PROPERTY

Historic house, 3 cottages; farm with house, 2 cottages and 4 for renovation; 2 sets of buildings.

Joint Sole Agents: NORRIS & DUVAL, Hertford. (Tel: 0992 52249) (01575 6162)

SOUTH DEVON about 303 acres

AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY WITH EXCELLENT FISHING

Exceptional house in a beautiful position; manager's bungalow, 2 cottages; trout fishing in a chain of 3 landscaped lakes.

(01993 3123)

SURREY/SUSSEX about 190 acres
AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

Charming period house, trout lake; cottage (let), stabling; buildings; farmhouse.

Joint Sole Agents: WELLER, EGGAR, Guildford (Tel: 0483 75202) (01254 215)

WEST SURREY about 83 acres

AN EXCEPTIONAL STUD FARM

Attractive house; 3 cottages; 17 brick built boxes, covered school; 11 post and rail fenced paddocks; 16 acres woodland.

(01727 4902)

Preliminary Announcement
ISLE OF LEWIS
A CROFTING ESTATE WITH TWO ISLANDS

Wild fowl and rough shooting; brown trout fishing in several lochs.

Joint Selling Agents: BINGHAM HUGHES & MacPHERSON, Inverness (Tel: 0463 36544.) (01777 18)

YORKSHIRE E. Riding about 1,079 acres

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT OF 3 LET FARMS

(1) with about 561 acres.
(2) with about 150 acres.
(3) with about 368 acres. Total rent roll £14,447 pa.

Joint Sole Agents: R. R. LEONARD & SON, Hull. (Tel: 0482 75212) (01482 75212)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 603 acres

A RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Fine William and Mary house with additions; entrance lodge, 5 cottages; exceptional buildings include corn storage and beef units.

(01494 5501)

Preliminary Announcement
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE about 520 acres

A VERY FINE RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED FARMING PROPERTY

Late 17th Century house; manager's house, 5 cottages; 2 ranges of buildings, grain and cattle units, exceptional stable yard with 16 boxes; first-class land.

(01773 27)

HERTFORDSHIRE about 445 acres

Fields End Farm, Hemel Hempstead
AN EXCELLENT ACCREDITED DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM

Modern Bungalow, farm manager's house, 4 cottages; extensive modern farm buildings; pasture and arable land.

(05955 517)

BERKSHIRE about 435 acres

Oak Ash Estate, Chaddleworth

A FINE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

Period residence, secondary house, farmhouse, 9 cottages; grain unit; about 120 acres of woodland.

Joint Auctioneers: DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON, Newbury (Tel: 0635 46000) (01235 46000)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE about 351 acres

A FINE, ARABLE FARM

17th Century farmhouse in need of renovation; stock buildings; grain unit; excellent land with considerable earning potential.

Joint Sole Agents: BERNARD THORPE & PARTNERS, Bath. (Tel: 0225 62666) (01225 62666)

EAST SUSSEX about 250 acres

A BLOCK OF GOOD FARMLAND

Planning permission for farmhouse and one cottage; former oasthouse now used for cattle housing and grain storage, other buildings.

(01753 707)

SUSSEX about 90 acres

A RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND FARMING PROPERTY

Charming mill house; secondary period house; cottage; 60 acres farmland, 6 acres woodland; chain of 3 large trout lakes.

(01703 127)

SUSSEX/KENT about 83 acres

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WITH HOME FARM

Beautiful period house adjoining converted old barn with flat; garage block with flat; 2 cottages; stabling and oast house

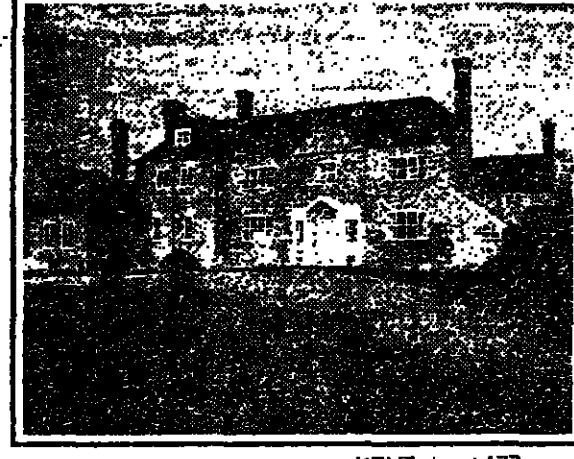
(01793 11)



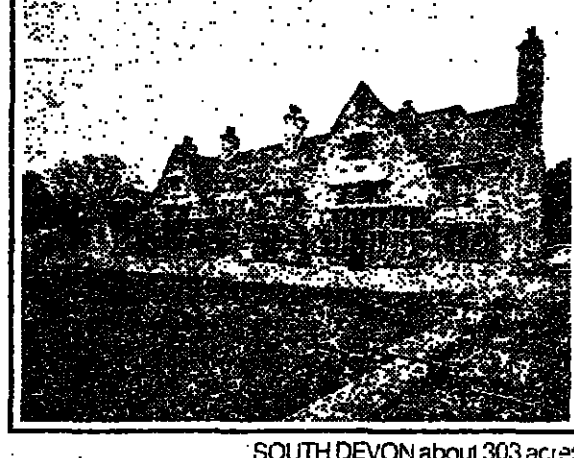
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 603 acres



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 585 acres



KENT about 477 acres



SOUTH DEVON about 303 acres



SUSSEX/KENT about 83 acres

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH and at 14 Broad Street, Hereford, HR4 9AL. Tel: 0432 3087
8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR. Tel: 031-225 7105
Telephone 01-629 8171 also in City of London Amsterdam Brussels Faro Geneva Kano Lagos Paris Tehran

